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EUROPE.

The Paris Insurrection Subsiding and the City Quiet.

Peaceable Progress of the Municipal Election.

The Central Republican Committee Resigns its Functions.

Disbandment of the Loyal Battalions.

Two Generals Released and the Barricades Dismantled.

Quiet Restored in Lyons—The German Emperor Congratulated.

THE PARIS INSURRECTION.

Unsatisfactory Condition of Affairs—Consternation in the City—Preparing for an Insurgent Attack—The Elections.

PARIS, March 25—Noon.—The situation is less satisfactory. The tone of the official journals indicates that the success of the efforts at conciliation is doubtful, and the breaking off of all negotiations is imminent. It is still the purpose of the insurgents to hold elections on Sunday.

The insurrectionary official journal, in its account of the massacre of Wednesday, throws all the blame on the "men of order" who made the demonstration. The journal says Gen. SHERIDAN witnessed the whole affair, and saw shots fired by the crowd, who tried to force their way into the Place Vendome.

At the sitting of the Assembly, yesterday, the debate on M. ARNAUD'S motion with regard to the events in Paris was postponed until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

One o'clock P. M.—The battalions guarding the Mairie of the first arrondissement have received orders to redouble their vigilance, and those in the second arrondissement have been ordered to prepare for defense.

Ten o'clock P. M.—There has been no sign of disturbance to-night. The shops are open, and cabs and omnibuses are running.

The insurgent National Guards have evacuated the Place de la Bourse and the Place Saint Germain l'Auxerrois. The confidence of the people is reviving.

Admiral SAISSET has issued an address calling on all loyal citizens and soldiers to rally around the flag of order, and trust him to save the Republic, declaring that the sole motto of patriots should now be, "Let us preserve the honor of our country."

Six o'clock P. M.—The city remains quiet. The Central Committee, the Paris Deputies to the Assembly and the reinstated Mayors and Assistant Mayors of arrondissements have joined in issuing a proclamation ordering the election for to-morrow, (Sunday.) The proclamation urges all citizens to vote and to give the voting a serious character, such as alone can insure the peace of the city.

In view of this agreement, the danger of a conflict is believed to be over.

In the First Arrondissement, the present Mayor and Assistant Mayor are candidates for election. It is probable that other arrondissements will make similar nominations.

An Insurgent Manifesto—Gens. Chanzy and Langoureau Released.

PARIS, March 26—Sunday Morning.—The official organ of the insurgents prints a manifesto signed by RAUVIER and FLOURENS, strongly maintaining the right of municipal autonomy as a defense against arbitrary political encroachment, and demanding the creation of an army to be composed only of National Guards.

The Central Republican Committee has released Gens. CHANZY and LANGOUREAU.

The *Journal des Débats* objects to the proclamation ordering the elections for today, that the people cannot attend the polls; no time has been given them, nor is the sincerity of the measure assured. It advises electors to abstain from voting.

The City Quiet Yesterday—Peaceable Progress of the Elections.

PARIS, March 26—1 o'clock P. M.—All is quiet, and the city is resuming its normal appearance.

Barricades still remain in the streets; but the cannon which were mounted upon them are withdrawn or turned inward.

The voting commenced this morning, and is now quietly going on. There are few voters. The list of candidates indorsed by the Central Committee has been extensively distributed.

A Quiet Election—Resignation of the Central Committee—The Loyal Battalions Disbanded.

PARIS, March 26, 7 P. M.—The election passed off without disorder, and the city is now perfectly quiet.

In a proclamation just issued the Central Republican Committee resigns its functions and yields to the newly-elected municipal government.

Gen. CHANZY, on being set free, left for Versailles.

Admiral SAISSET has disbanded the loyal battalions under his command, and gone to Versailles.

At a meeting today the Deputies of the Republican Left in the Assembly resolved to support the Government as long as it remained true to the Republic.

FRANCE.

Restoration of Order at Lyons—Arrest of Insurgent Agents at Havre—Emperor Napoleon's Health.

LONDON, March 26—3½ A. M.—Order has been restored at Lyons, and the Prefect of the Department has been released.

HAVRE, March 26.—LAVALLETTE and three other agents of the Central Republican Committee of Paris, who came here on a mission of agitation, have been arrested.

VERSAILLES, March 26, via LONDON—4 P. M.—A proclamation to the Prefects assures them that order conquers disorder, and the Republic triumphs over anarchy.

M. PICARD praises the troops and marines under Gen. COUSINS for their patriotism and courage in restoring order in Lyons.

LONDON, March 26.—The *Observer* reports that the health of the Emperor NAPOLEON is good. The oft-repeated statement that his agents are distributing money among the insurgents in Paris is pronounced false, and it is represented that the Emperor remains passive, awaiting the final and legitimate decision of the French people.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Diplomatic Congratulations to the German Emperor.

BERLIN, March 26.—The representatives of Spain, Italy and Hungary have presented to the Emperor WILLIAM the congratulations of their respective Sovereigns on the restoration of the German Empire.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAM-SHIP HERMANN.

The steam-ship *Hermann*, which left Bremen on March 11, and Southampton on March 15, reached this port yesterday. Her dates are later by two days than those at hand by the Cunard steam-ship last week.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

The Prayer for Peace—A Popular Greeting to It—Day and Night Scenes in Berlin—The Press on the Terms—Prussification of France—Franco-German Commerce—Future of the Defeated Nation—The Demonstrations Prospective.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Sunday, March 5, 1871.

After witnessing so many manifestations of popular enthusiasm as we have had occasion to see during the last seven months, it is a satisfaction to a neutral, preserving some regard for his species in general, and not sharing the sanguinary desires hitherto professed by my Prussian hosts, to see that demonstrative passion applied to a legitimate object. We have had many an enthusiastic demonstration in these streets since that day when BENEDETTI first delivered the declaration of war, and one of these, at least, viz., that after Sedan, was quite as wild and triumphant as the present, though not as enduring. In their heart of hearts the German people, to do them justice, are aware of the immense difference existing between their manifestations of then and now, and it is a relief to them to know that the Emperor's message proclaimed on Friday last, did not refer to such deeds as have formed the theme of former ones, but to a blessing for which they have longed and waited with a desire that they found it hard to repress under the warlike spirit inspired from above. The German people, speaking of the civilian population, the majority, which forms the strength of the nation, have long waited and hoped for peace, the want of which they felt as severely and urgently as the French could have done; they were sick of the bloodshed, of the heavy sacrifices they were constantly called upon to make, in purse, life and person, and toward the end they had become sadly aware that these sacrifices were spent merely on military and ambitious ends. The last act of the drama, distinguished chiefly by German obstinacy, had been protracted already beyond its proper length. If German patience would have given way in the case of still further protraction, I am not prepared to say; but the people would, for the benefit of the much longed-for peace, certainly have sanctioned much milder terms, and, be the terms what they will, they are ten times more jubilant over the news of peace than the proudest victory could have made them. The war has inflicted wounds that, though in the exultations of triumph the people hardly realize at the present moment, they will not forget for at least a generation to come. If Count BISMARCK flatters himself that he has frightened the French into a relinquishment of their desire for war, he may find that the cure, though less painful, has been quite as effective upon his own subjects. There were a couple of hours during the general joy over the anticipated peace, on Wednesday, when an unfounded rumor at the Bourse seemed to threaten a renewal of hostilities. Some inventive speculator had circulated the report of THIERS' sudden death, of which, an hour later, overzealous news-venders retailed an exact account in a dozen different versions. The consternation which seized the whole town at the news attests how intense was the wish for peace, though a continuation of war promised Germany an easy completion of its victory.

WELCOME TO PEACE.

Now Berlin has settled down to a long programme of festivities of probably six or eight weeks' duration. From sunrise on Friday the streets were filled with people awaiting the arrival of definite peace news. The fashionable quarter of the Linden and Schlossplatz and the space before the Town Hall was especially crowded. At a little after 11 a battery of the Artillery Guards passed through the streets on its way to the riverside of the Royal Palace gardens, and unlimbered in order to fire the royal salute. This confirmed the conviction that the welcome news had really come, and all that could find standing room before the palace in the Schlossplatz instantly endeavored to get there. The military authorities and principal Court dignitaries flocked to the palace, but their carriages could hardly pass through the crowd. The palace was richly decorated with flags. The joyful tidings were proclaimed by the Governor-General of Berlin, Gen. VON CANSTEIN, who, with his suite, appeared on the balcony punctually at 12 o'clock. So eager was the expectation of the entire assemblage that every noise was at once hushed and almost absolute silence greeted the General. M. VON CANSTEIN has been blessed with tolerably good lungs, and his voice being well practiced in powerful delivery by Prussian military training, his words were audible over the whole square, and as far as the opera-house. He read aloud the imperial message to the Empress, with which your readers are already acquainted. That done the Empress and royal Princesses showed themselves on the balcony, and the crowd below, and up in the windows and on the roofs gave a number of almost deafening cheers. The Cadets' Band then struck up the hymn, "Now Thank We All Our God," in which the populace joined with more force than harmony. Then came the national anthem that the musical performance closed with, the "Watch on the Rhine," which I hope we may have done with now, for some years at least; after such diligent practice as we have had in the last half year, it is not likely that we shall ever forget the tune. There was of course a great amount of cheering "our most gracious and victorious Emperor, King, and master," his victorious Princes, the Empress, &c., and then, the Court retiring, the crowd dispersed over all the town, busying itself with preparations for the illumination and other displays of patriotism, and filling the restaurants with thirsty and patriotic guests. The day was splendid, the very thing to invite patriotic loafing, and the town became a perfect monster exhibition of flags.

NIGHT SCENES.

In the evening there was a general service of thanksgiving in all the Lutheran, and, I dare say, in all or most of the other churches; it was only prescribed in the Lutheran, as the Established Church. As night came on Berlin lit its festive lamps, as a kind of rehearsal for the official peace celebration, which is yet to come. The preparations for the latter lent an extra radiancy to the present illumination, which, in the splendid Spring night, attracted innumerable spectators. It was, beyond doubt, a more brilliant sight than that on a parallel occasion in 1866. Every window of the Royal Palace was lit up. The best taste was displayed in the two Town Halls, where distinguished artists are being employed for getting up the illumination toward the great peace festival. On the tower of the new Town Hall there was a bright Bengal light kept up throughout the night, which proved a great attraction to the crowd. The fashionable Linden were extravagantly illuminated; the new Bourse, being in itself a handsome edifice, made a splendid show, with every line of its building lit up with gas flames; the Schlossplatz was an accumulation of light; the great tailor, GERSON, had an immense Germania guarding the Rhine, set up in front of his house, with an abundance of trophies surrounding her; the public offices were, of course, got up with great expense, and some with great taste, and on the whole the thing was a complete success, and the best show of the kind that Berlin has ever had. The various demonstrations were continued throughout yesterday and today, excepting the illuminations, but flags are still streaming from every house, and the Berliners are as noisy and demonstrative in their joy as they were on the first day. Every town of Germany has of course celebrated the great event in a similar fashion, and the papers are already full of the reports; the Saxon Capital, Dresden, has especially put forth its greatest enthusiasm to manifest its loyalty.

PEACE TERMS AND THE PRESS.

The conditions of peace are being actively discussed by the German Press. Some moderate papers express their regret at the harshness characterizing them. With a self-possession that their readers might envy, they assign as the aim which Germany ought to have in view, not momentary triumph but a lasting peace, and though they dare not contribute to the chances of war, by predicting a new outbreak when France will have gathered strength—they imply this to be their opinion pretty plainly. Good commercial authorities have privately condemned the indemnity of five milliards as monstrous, as far more, in fact, than France could ever hope to pay. From two to three milliards was all that they counseled to exact—not from moderation or policy, but because they did not estimate the paying power of France any higher. As a share of the national debt of France will be transferred upon Alsace and Lorraine, and thus pass over to Germany, and the value of the State railways in the ceded provinces is to be deducted from the indemnity, it is believed that the amount will, in reality, be brought down to two and a half milliards. Some of the papers have subjected the sum to all manner of calculations, found it to weigh in gold above 51,000 ounces, and if paid by one man, dollar by dollar, to require about seventy years for paying, reckoning ten hours' work a day. The more fanatic of the papers—and there are but too many of them—treat the enormous sum with a kind of contempt, search out old records dating from the wars of LOUIS XIV. and NAPOLEON I. to prove that France has got much more out of Germany than Germany can ever hope to get out of France. Then they make a long reckoning of all war expenses, actual outlay, expenditure of stores, keep of the army, pensions, losses, individual and public, &c., and prove the five milliards to fall far short of this amount. Moreover, they require surety for France's not attacking them again, and consider as the only possible means of doing so the utter exhaustion of their enemy. A State which has no money cannot go to war, so all money must be taken from France, not as a gain to Germany, but as a wholesome correction to France. As the Germans have a character for sound logicians, it is to be trusted that this wonderful reasoning will not outlive the first period of victorious excitement. What is to be done with the indemnity it is, I suppose, hereby to speculate upon before M. BISMARCK has expressed himself publicly upon the subject. Some of the Liberal papers have a strong suspicion that the money will wander into the Crown's "State Treasure," there to lead a barren life under lock and key. Some Southern journals, accustomed to free discussion and advocating their individual interests, assert that each of the States participating in the campaign is to have a share of the booty; and the Bavarians go as far as to affirm that their country is to be partially recouped the thirty million florins it paid to Prussia in 1866. The various trophies, cannon, arms, flags, eagles, etc., are likewise, it is said, to be distributed among the armies, regardless of the nationality of their captors. Some difficulties present themselves with respect to the distribution. NAPOLEON'S sword, for instance, cannot well be divided into so many bits, and one of them given to each State. It is proposed, therefore, to leave such unique trophies at Berlin to decorate the session-room of the Common Parliament with—hardly a suitable suggestion for a civil assembly to be constantly reminded of its chiefs' military power. With regard to the territorial cession, our ultra patriotic papers treat that as a matter of course, and are only indignant that France should retain Belfort, in the defence of which it has spent so many lives. One would hardly have credited the peaceful and contented Germans with so much acquisitiveness; they treat the matter as if they were actually giving away something that was theirs already, instead of receiving so many departments afresh. The future of these unwilling prisoners seems as little decided upon as that of the enemy. First they were to be parcelled out among the victorious States, then, when Germany wished to do the generous, it was proposed to constitute them an independent State; now the distributing scheme seems again to have the greatest chance. Bavarian papers at least report on what they call good authority, that their country is to have above a hundred thousand souls out of the human spoils, given it viz.: the country around Wissembourg, comprising so many inhabitants.

PRUSSIFYING FRANCE.

The new geography may have many advantages in political or other respects, but in euphony it is not an improvement upon the old rule. General Germanization, under all circumstances a great hobby with the Germans, is quite the rage with them now, and so every name admitting of reproduction in the German language is harmoniously translated, to the confusion of geographical students, and probably the Alsatians and Lotharingians themselves. Nancy has ceased to exist, and is now called Nanzig; Thionville is turned into Diedenhofen, and Montbéliard is corrupted into Mömpelgard. The same fight of names has been waging for a long time on the eastern frontier, where the Polish and Wendish names are to be Germanised; but the victory is only an official one, the population clinging to the ancient appellations with so much the greater tenacity. The two subjugated nationalities—both unwilling subjects to the Prussian crown—seem to be approaching each other for the purpose of combined resistance.

HARSHNESS TOWARD THE POLES.

Among the numerous expulsions from Alsace under Prussian rule, the resident Poles have been, it turns out, treated with exceptional severity. The Polish representatives in the Prussian Diet have, in consequence, presented a joint address to Count BISMARCK complaining of this injustice toward their countrymen, and demanding an explanation. The papers a few days ago published the Chancellor's reply to Dr. SEUMAN, the head of the Polish Party, pleading ignorance of the event, but doubting that the evicted Poles are Prussian subjects, and, if they are, referring them to the Prussian Government.

SWITZERLAND'S LOSS.

Switzerland will, apparently, suffer most—considering its innocence of the war—by the new territorial arrangement. The latter deprives it of its contiguity with France, from which it has hitherto drawn considerable profit. Enjoying a more favorable treaty of commerce with the adjoining Empire than the German Band, it had become the market for many French goods. This privilege, of course, falls to the ground at once by the interposition of a strip of Germany. The Federal Council has, in consequence, instructed its Minister at Paris, Dr. KERN, to recommend a preservation of the territorial status quo; but this appeal has met with a very ungracious answer from Count BISMARCK, who, it seems, is not inclined to allow anything as a recompense for the loss imposed upon Switzerland.

FRANCO-GERMAN COMMERCE.

As for the Franco-German Treaty of Commerce, the German merchants had not been slack in demanding its inclusion, in a more favorable shape, into the treaty of peace, the Saxon Chambers of Commerce especially advocating the project with great warmth and zeal. Only the Leipsic Chamber opposed the proposal, among the cities of the industrial country, on the unimpugnable ground of its injustice. The French have distinctly refused any agreement of the kind, and M. BISMARCK, having done enough already to arouse French discontent, has not thought good to press the matter.

SAXON SENTIMENT.

What a change has come over those same Saxons, now the fiercest Anti-French among the Germans, and abusing the "Red Breeches" with especial violence and contempt. I remember them in 1866, curiously and hopefully looking westward, and wishing for the "Red Breeches" to come to their rescue. *Tempora mutantur!* Some of them, however, it seems, have still preserved a little Saxon national feeling; a member of the Leipsic town-council has published a pamphlet, a kind of apotheosis of Count BEUST: BISMARCK, says the author, has effected our unification and power by force of arms. BEUST would have done it by diplomacy and liberal legislature.

FUTURE OF FRANCE.

The Press discuss the future of France with mingled pity and hostility. That the Prussian Government is employing its influence in some concealed way toward the shaping of the new Constitution and policy, in its own interest, seems pretty certain. In its advocation of a future Government the Press has veered about in a wonderful manner from Imperialism to Republicanism, with numerous deviations, the official Press sounding the key-note and the other papers following its example. Count BISMARCK'S *North German Gazette* has upheld the Emperor's claims as long as it could, and even now it endeavors at least to pour balm into his wounds and feed his ambition with hope. It strongly censures the National Assembly's resolution condemning him, and bestows some praise upon his administration in peace time. That Count BISMARCK wished to see NAPOLEON return to the Tuileries as a sham Emperor, under Prussian protection, appears certain beyond doubt. Opinion seemed to declare in favor of the Orleans Princes for a very short time, but never distinctly; now the official Press preaches a Republic with praiseworthy zeal. Those republican sentiments look odd enough in the columns of the *Cross Gazette*, *Provincial Correspondenz*, and *North German Gazette*, the more so as they are matched by absolutist opinions with regard to Germany, pointing out to electors and new members of Parliament that by force of arms, by militarism and Hohenzollern guidance has Germany become what it is. The inspired belief in French republicanism is easily explained by the supposition held in high places that under republican rule the various factions and political sects will make war upon one another, and thus keep the country in a state of divisions, poverty and weakness, whereas under a King, constitutional or not, the force of government would be brought to bear upon one task only, viz., of strengthening the country for a new war of revenge.

THE NATION'S JOY.

The Emperor's return will be duly celebrated by his rejoicing subjects. Among the various demonstrations planned for the official peace celebration, one of the most imposing will be that resolved upon by the Town Council of Bonn, on the Rhine, viz., of lighting up all the mountain heights on both banks of the river, up as far as Rolandseck and the Drachenfels. Berlin, as the capital, will have a special fund assigned to its adornment, viz., some 200,000 left out of the war loan of 1866. The Emperor has decreed a general amnesty to political and undisciplined offenders. This will be the ninth amnesty within the last ten years. Grave political offenses, that is, democratic aspirations, will not be included; LUDWIG SIMON, for instance, and KINKEL will remain outlaws. Cases of treason, insults to the King or Government, disobedience, resistance, &c., will be either forgiven altogether or have their penalty considerably mitigated. Sentences of penal servitude for life will be reduced to ten years, and such for ten years will be pardoned altogether. The bankers, GUTERBOCK, LEVITA, &c., lately condemned for taking shares of the French war loan, will be amnestied along with the others. The war trophies are arriving in great numbers.

GERMAN ELECTIONS.

Almost Complete Returns from All the Districts.

A Berlin telegram dated March 10, and printed in the London newspapers, says: "Of the 382 electoral districts constituting the German Empire, 362 have sent in their reports. Thirty-seven of these will necessitate supplementary elections, neither of the candidates obtaining an absolute majority. Of the thirty-seven ties twenty-nine have occurred in Prussia, where the struggle was fiercest. The clericals have achieved victories in Silesia, Westphalia and Rhenish Prussia, besides Bavaria; they will number nearly seventy members in the full House. The Socialist Democrats have returned only two members, but five still have a chance at the supplementary elections. From the South German States about sixty Liberals and National Liberals will be returned, making an increase of [illegible] votes. In the old North German Confederation the Conservatives have gained six seats, while the Liberals have lost seventeen and gained seventeen. The Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg has returned exclusively Liberal members. The Hanoverian Particularists, upholding the claims of King GEORGE, have gained four seats. In Baden the National Liberals returned twelve, the Clerical two members, and the Democrats none; but three supplementary elections are necessary. Saxony returned three Conservatives, six National Liberals, six Progressists, two Socialist Democrats, and five supplementary elections are necessary. In Wurtemburg fourteen or fifteen out of the seventeen members returned are National Liberals or Liberal Conservatives."

THE NEW EMPEROR.

The Departure of the Prussian Cæsar from Versailles.

Writing from Versailles on March 7, a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:

"The Emperor's departure took place very quietly, as the hour fixed had been kept secret from the native authorities. Not more than a couple of hundred Versaillese were collected outside the Nouvelle Prefecture to witness the exodus of the monarch who has lived among them for five months. A crowd of German officers, however, was assembled in the quadrangle before the Imperial quarters, and, as the Emperor drove from under the archway where his carriage had been drawn up to receive him, the brilliant crowd, arrayed in full gala uniform, and glittering with decorations, greeted him with enthusiastic cheers, the officers waving their helmets and plumed [illegible] high in air and shouting, 'Es lebe unser Kaiser, hoch!' His Majesty, who wore a plain forage cap, and heavy furred coat, passed through the gate of the Prefecture precisely at 8½ o'clock, and was driven in an open carriage-and-four, attended by the Master of the Horse, Baron DE RAUCH, and two piqueurs, and escorted by two sections of Lancers up the Rue des Chantiers, leaving Versailles by the gate that opens upon the *grande route* leading to Sceaux, Châtillon and Croix de Berny. From the Prefecture to the gate in question the streets were lined with troops wearing their side arms. As soon as His Majesty had quitted the town, the Imperial standard was hauled down from the flagstaff on the roof of the Prefecture, and shortly afterward the persons left in charge of the building hoisted the French colors in its place. A party of German soldiers was sent in immediately to lower the tricolor; and in a very few minutes it disappeared, having floated over the Prefecture for perhaps half an hour. At 4 P. M. the sentries were finally taken off from their posts outside the gilded grilles; and the two empty sentry-boxes dumbly but expressively told passers-by that Versailles had ceased to be the residence of France's conqueror, the warrior Emperor of Germany. A little later, accompanied by the municipal chief of the town, I went over the apartments occupied for so long a period by his Imperial Majesty, his numerous staff, and the members of the household. With the exception of the Emperor's own small suite of three rooms, consisting of a bed-chamber, study, and waiting-room, in the left wing, which were in good order, the splendid apartments of the Prefecture, which but a short time ago were magnificently refurnished at an expense of 200,000 to the Department, presented but a melancholy aspect. Scarcely anything in them had been destroyed, but nearly everything had been utterly spoiled."

PARIS.

What the Siege Cost the Inhabitants—Revelations of the Mont de Piete.

Writing from Paris, on March 12, the London *Times'* correspondent says: "The following affiche was posted yesterday upon the walls of Paris: 'Don Patriotique de l'Angleterre à la France. Remise gratuite des outils engagés pendant la durée de la guerre.' The admirable idea of furnishing the poor people of Paris, who in the days of their extremity had been obliged to pawn the means of earning their livelihood, with the tools which are now stacked in the Mont de Piété, is due to Mr. MARSHALL, one of the Committee for the distribution of the English Charitable Fund, and possesses this special advantage—that it will not merely relieve the material condition of thousands of families, but produce a political effect of the utmost importance, and deprive the working class of the complaint which the Radical prints have already suggested that they should make against the operation of the rules by which the Mont de Piété is regulated. The fact that the State is the universal pawnbroker in France, that a certain amount of red tape is incidental to an establishment of such gigantic proportions, and that unforeseen exigencies have arisen in consequence of the siege, for which its rules had not provided, has given a certain color to these complaints. At the same time, as the Mont de Piété is conducted entirely on capital borrowed from other State institutions, and as the financial embarrassment under which Paris is suffering extends everywhere, there are pecuniary reasons why it is very difficult now for the Government to relax its rules, and afford special privileges and facilities to those who have pawned their goods, without running the risk of absolute insolvency. During the siege no one was allowed to borrow more than fifty francs on any article, no matter what its value might be. In spite of this, the pressure for money was so great that the store-rooms of the Mont de Piété became encumbered with articles, which 150,000 persons of all classes brought and pledged. I made a most interesting inspection of these immense storehouses of private property a few days ago, and walked through labyrinths of stored jewelry, each little box colored and numbered according to its year, all the even numbers indicating one year, and the odd numbers another. Here were no fewer than 100,000 watches and 25,000 clocks. There were diamond necklaces and bracelets of fabulous values, which had lain for many years, and which were pledged anew every year, that had glittered, nevertheless, on the arms and necks of their owners at every Imperial ball and on every State occasion, when they were hired from the Imperial pawnbroker for the night. Here, too, were evidences of the more real distress to which persons of rank had been reduced—one piece of lace after the other, the last cashmere shawl, or a pocket handkerchief embroidered with a coronet, of such fine material that it was still possible to raise three francs, the lowest figure allowed upon it; gentlemen's gold-headed canes, even ordinary riding whips, and no fewer than 2,000 opera-glasses. Here was an umbrella, the pawn-ticket of which had been renewed every year since 1812, and a silk dress, the owner of which, for the last twenty-eight years, had been unable to redeem it, but had regularly raised the portion of her annual income which it represented. Here were unwritten romances staring at one from the eyes of pawned pictures, and dreadful family secrets locked up in jewel-boxes. This quarter of the establishment was what might be called the Faubourg St. Germain of the Mont de Piété. When we went into the Belleville quarter the objects were very different. No fewer than 2,300 poor wretches had pawned their mattresses, and starving seamstresses had pawned 1,600 pairs of scissors. Spades, shovels, teapots, without end. How many necessaries to existence were stored away in these cruel galleries! How different the story they told from those of the fashionable deposits below! Not much of the romantic or the mysterious here; very little left to the imagination; the gaunt secret frowning on us from every loaded shelf—starvation! And so the bright idea struck my companion that a very practical disposition of British charity might be made which would deprive the owners of these tools of the excuse for idleness that the implements of their trades were in pawn, and enable those who were industrious and deserving to earn their own bread, while it would afford a means of discovering the idle and following the conduct of those who might try to take advantage of the privilege only in order to abuse it. This view was thoroughly acquiesced in by Col. STUART WORTLEY and Mr. MOORE, who could not have brought their laborious duties to a more desirable conclusion than by inaugurating this scheme."

FRANCE.

The Indemnity Due to Germany—The Means of Payment.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Economist* writes: "We know nothing certain yet of what the Government intends to do with respect to the payment of the indemnity to Germany. It is strongly urged from different quarters to raise the whole amount at once at any cost and anyhow, so as to get the invaders out of the country as quickly as possible. The bankers and manufacturers of Lyons, among the latter M. ARLES DUFOUR, are particularly energetic in making this recommendation; and the argument is that as long as the territory is occupied, and as long as a succession of loans may be impending, there will not exist that confidence which is indispensable for commercial operations. They add, too, that in the parts of France not invaded there is a mass of money, the savings of preceding years, and that the holders of it will be more disposed to invest it while under the emotion produced by the disasters of the country than they will be in a year or two. But there are people of authority in financial matters who point out that it would be unwise for France to drain herself of all she has, when she needs capital to repair losses and set her industries going again; and that by a little delay she would be able to raise many millions (francs) by selling forests, crown lands, palaces, &c., and might also, if she succeeds in establishing a Government presenting chances of stability, obtain greater assistance in foreign markets than is for the moment to be hoped for. Whether the decision come to be for total payment at once or for payment in installments, it is certain that a loan of some kind must be raised without any delay. One of a milliard, (£40,000,000,) or a milliard and a half, appears to be generally considered absolutely indispensable; and regard being had to existing circumstances and to the price of *rente* at the Bourse, it is thought that about six per cent. will have to be offered for it. The expectation is that it will be offered for public subscription, as loans were in the time of the Empire, but that the co-operation of the markets of London and Amsterdam will be solicited. * * * There is nothing in the treaty of peace to show that the five milliards exacted by Prussia are to be reduced by the portion of the national debt of France appertaining to Alsace and Lorraine, by the value of the railways in those provinces which belong to a private company, or by the amount of war contributions levied in different parts. Neither has the Government announced that any deduction is to be made on these scores, and the assumption is that it could certainly not have maintained silence on matters of such importance if it had had anything pleasant to communicate. It is even said that Count BISMARCK demanded seven milliards with deductions and when M. THIERS protested against such an amount, he named and insisted on five without abatement. But, in spite of all this, people find it difficult to believe that when the definitive treaty of peace comes to be settled, a deduction in accordance with established usage, and with what was effected when Austria ceded Lombardy and Venetia to Italy, will not be made for the debt, whatever may be done with respect to the war contributions. As regards the railways, the conviction is that the French Government will not be left to indemnify the Eastern Company. To have to do so would be a serious aggravation of the burden cast on it."

England's Attitude from a French Standpoint.

In an article on England's attitude toward France during the war, the Paris *Temps* of March 10 says: "We are unjust toward England. We forget that she sympathized strongly with us from the moment that the war became one for the defense of our soil. We even forget the generosity with which she sent food to our famishing inhabitants. We only remember one thing, namely, that she did not send us either ships or soldiers, and we are not far from invoking the vengeance of Heaven on her head. * * * The fact is that England did not intervene because she could not. She could not intervene, because she had not more than 40,000 men to send to our assistance, and because she knew that Russia had promised to assist Prussia in that event, and that the first movement of any nation in our favor would be the signal for a general war. We do not mean to say that a Chatham would not have braved the danger, that he would not have done well in braving it, and that he would not have succeeded in changing the course of events. But all Ministers are not Chathams, and Mr. GLADSTONE, at all events, was not cast in that mold. England is, in fact, more to be pitied than to be blamed. She has been severely punished for her want of political spirit or boldness. All the States of Europe are now threatened; they are isolated and at the mercy of Germany or Russia, but none of them is more isolated—none, perhaps, is more threatened—than England. Not that there is any German territory, except the little island of Heligoland, that Count BISMARCK can take from her. But the time may come when Germany, seeking in the North-west the maritime complement which she wants, will meet with resistance on the part of England, and will consequently be obliged to seek adversaries capable of engaging her attention. From this point of view nothing is more significant than the bitterness with which Count BISMARCK, during the whole course of the war, complained of supplies being furnished to France by the English manufacturers. The Germans collected the arms which we left on the field of battle, examined them and pretended to recognize on them the mark of the British Government, and at the same time they carefully shut their eyes to the much more important supplies which we derived from America. It seemed that they sought with equal foresight to treasure up grievances against the one of the two Powers, and to remain on good terms with the other. What liberty of action Count BISMARCK will indeed have at the time when the United States at length utter what has long been on their lips, and demand the cession of Canada as the only acceptable settlement of the *Alabama* question, so skillfully kept open; and, on the other hand, what a temptation for Gen. GRANT to see in such an adventure the popularity required to secure his re-election. His Message to Congress the other day, and his flattery of Germany, go with the other symptoms to prove an understanding between the two Powers which would result in placing England at their mercy."

NAPOLEON.

Text of His Protest to the National Assembly of France.

A protest, of which the following is a translation, has been sent by the Emperor NAPOLEON to the President of the National Assembly at Bordeaux:

SIR: At the moment when every Frenchman profoundly afflicted by the conditions of peace was thinking only of the sufferings of the country, the National Assembly has pronounced the deposition of my dynasty, and affirmed that I alone was responsible for the public calamities.

I protest against this unjust and illegal declaration.

It is unjust, because, when the war was declared national, feeling, roused beyond measure by causes independent of my will, had produced a general and irresistible excitement; illegal, for the Assembly appointed solely for the purpose of making peace has exceeded its powers in settling questions beyond its competency, and, even if it were a Constituent Assembly, it would be without power to substitute its own will for that of the nation. The example of the past is there to prove this. The hostility of the Constituent Assembly in 1848 fell to the ground before the election of the 10th December; and in 1851 the people by more than seven millions of suffrages supported me against the Legislative Assembly.

Political passion cannot prevail against right, and French public right, for the foundation of every legitimate Government, is the *plebiscitum*. Without that, there is only usurpation on the one side, oppression on the other. I am, therefore, ready to bow to the free expression of the national will, but to it alone.

Amid mournful events which impose abnegation and disinterestedness upon all, I should have wished to maintain silence; but the declaration of the Assembly compels me to protest in the name of outraged truth, and the disregarded rights of the nation.

I am, &c., NAPOLEON.

WILHELMSHOHE, March 4, 1871.

SWITZERLAND.

Riotous Acts of French Prisoners at Zurich.

The Zurich *Gazette* says: "On March 9 a German celebration of the peace was held in the Tonhalle, to which about 900 persons had been specially invited, among whom were many ladies. A mob, among whom were some French officers, attacked the hall, and burst open the door, whereupon a violent fight occurred between the Germans and the musicians on the one side and the mob who were breaking in on the other. Several persons were wounded. The military restored order, but the Tonhalle was seriously damaged. An investigation has been opened, and great indignation prevails in Zurich." The *New Zurich Gazette* says: "The disgrace done to Zurich's honor; the blood shed in this scandalous breach of the law; the insult which did not stop out of respect for the presence of women; and the violence which was not restrained by the presence even of the superior military officials of the State; the violation of the rights of hospitality, of which a number of French officers were guilty, will not remain unpunished." The article concludes as follows: "This incident is a sad reminiscence left by the sons of France in the annals of our history." A telegram of March 11 says: "The Tonhalle was yesterday again stormed by the people and the German flag torn down. During the night an attack was made on the prison in order to set free those persons who were arrested on Thursday night. The military were ordered to disperse the rioters and fired a volley in the air, whereby a person who was standing in the upper story of a Penitentiary opposite was killed. The mob at once dispersed, without it being necessary for the soldiers to use their firearms further. The Government has issued a proclamation warning the people that very strong measures have been taken to repress any further repetition this evening of the disorders."

KINGDOM OF SPAIN.

Increasing Isolation of the King—Women in Politics.

Madrid (March 5) Correspondence London Echo.

The King has attempted to form a Royal Guard, but as yet has not found a sufficient number of officers who will accept command in the corps. As none of the Spanish nobility would receive appointments as gentlemen-in-waiting, these were selected from officers in the army, who are, under one pretext and another, sending in their resignations. No ladies have as yet been found for the personal attendance of the Queen, and the isolation of the young monarch is rapidly increasing. All seem to foresee the end, and none wish to identify themselves with the fortunes of a failing star. The King's own partisans are shamefully passive and indifferent to what is going on, making no effort to stem the tide of unpopularity that is so fast rising around him, and fairly "damn him with faint praise." The Alfonsists and Carlists are in their respective spheres gaining ground rapidly, and making themselves more dangerous than ever to the new dynasty by resorting to the help of that powerful social engine, Association. Although Spanish women know nothing of woman's rights, nor dream of voting, their strength is in their weakness, and it is more than likely that they may do more to undermine the throne of AMADEUS than all the Montpensierists, Republicans, Carlists and Alfonsists could together accomplish without them. The Lady General of the female Alfonsists is the Countess of SUPERUNDA, who has commanded that her followers shall use, as a distinctive emblem, the *fleur-de-lis* peculiar to the Bourbon arms. And the jewel-loving Spanish dames hasten to obey orders. They are having their diamonds reset in brooches, ear-rings and aigrettes, in the form of the royal flower, and the jewelers are worked to death filling orders in hot haste for the same. They publicly exhibit in their shop-windows the emblem in gold, silver and enamel. The Countess above mentioned announces a ball for Easter, for which she has ordered an innumerable quantity of these symbols, which are to be distributed to her guests. The gentlemen are to wear them in the button-hole. The Carlists, no less enthusiastic in their flowery demonstrations, continue to wear the Marguerite as their emblem, since it is the name of the wife of their beloved monarch, DON CARLOS. Two ladies' papers are shortly to appear, the one called *La Flor de Lis*, and the other *La Margarita*. If PRIM had lived, he would have moved Heaven and earth before allowing his King to sink into utter oblivion as he has now done. He has no ladies devoted to his cause, no statesmen, no soldiers. PRIM ere this would have made him, if not loved, at least feared and respected by daring innovations or some audacious *coup d'état*, and, if necessary, would have made some Aaron's rod outblossom all the Alfonsists and Carlists in the land. As it is, it is a sorry sight to see the poor young King mewed up in the great palace all alone, with none so poor as to do him honor, the haughty Spanish nobility turning their backs upon him, and below, in the sub-strata of society, the gleaming knife or the treacherous bullet of the unsatisfied assassins of PRIM forever threatening him.

THE APRIL ELECTIONS.

Connecticut, Michigan, and Rhode Island to Vote Next Week.

Candidates of Both Parties for the Chief Offices—How These States Have Voted in Former Years.

The annual State election occurs in Connecticut on Monday next, when the Governor and other State and county officers, four members of Congress and the members of both branches of the Legislature will be chosen. The candidates of both parties for the principal offices are as follows:

Republican.	Democratic.
GOVERNOR.	
Marshall Jewell.	James E. English.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.	
Morris Tyler.	Julius Hotchkiss.
SECRETARY OF STATE.	
Hiram Appelman.	Thomas M. Waller.
TREASURER.	
David P. Nichols.	Charles M. Pond.
CONTROLLER.	
James W. Manning.	Seth S. Logan.
FOR CONGRESSMEN.	
Dist.	
1. Julius L. Strong.	Alfred E. Goodrich.
2. Stephen W. Kellogg.	John Kendrick.
3. H. H. Starkweather.	John W. Steadman.
4. George Coffing.	William H. Barnum.
FOR STATE SENATORS.	
Dist.	
1. Henry C. Robinson.	Elisha Johnson.
2. Ezra Hall.	John W. Hubbard.
3. Elizur H. Eno.	Addison O. Mills.
4. S. E. Merwin, Jr.	Henry Tuttle.
5. Charles Benedict.	Thomas Elms.
6. George A. Fay.	Augustus C. Markham.
7. Nathaniel B. Geer.	Frederic L. Allen.
8. Jeremiah H. Adams.	James J. McCord.
9. William F. Bailey.	William H. Fitch.
10. Thomas R. Lees.	John S. Adams.
11. John B. Northrop.	Nominee not yet made.
12. Asa B. Woodward.	Elbert A. Woodward.
13. Elliott B. Sumner.	James H. Johnson.
14. Storrs S. Cotton.	George A. Penniman.
15. Lewis Catlin.	William Deming.
16. Eli Curtis.	Owen B. King.
17. James A. Pierce.	Zacheus W. Bissell.
18. John M. Douglas.	Charles A. Buell.
19. Chas. L. Griswold.	Oliver H. Clark.
20. John W. Thayer.	Horace M. Chapman.
21. Frederick P. Bissell.	William H. Yeomans.

The same candidates for Governor are in the field that have been running for four years. Two years ago Mr. JEWELL had 411 majority; last year Mr. ENGLISH had 843 majority. The vote of the State during the past few years has resulted as follows:

	Republican.	Democratic.
1868—Governor	48,777	50,541
1868—President	50,996	47,951
1869—Governor	45,493	45,082
1870—Governor	43,265	44,108

The vote for Congressmen two years ago resulted as follows:

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.	Majority.
First	11,617	10,881	736 Rep.
Second	13,102	12,678	424 Rep.
Third	9,212	6,813	2,399 Rep.
Fourth	11,915	13,075	1,160 Dem.

Messrs. STRONG, KELLOGG and STARKWEATHER, Republicans, and BARNUM, Democrat, comprise the present delegation in Congress, and they have all been renominated.

The Legislature last year was politically divided as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	11	127	138
Democrats	10	112	122
Republican majority	1	15	16

MICHIGAN.

On Tuesday, April 4, the people of Michigan are to elect a Judge of their Supreme Court, to fill the place of Hon. JAMES V. CAMPBELL, whose term expires on the first day of January next. They will also choose two Regents of the State University. The candidates are as follows:

Republican.	Democratic.
JUDGE SUPREME COURT.	
James V. Campbell.	D. Darwin Hughes.
REGENTS.	
Claudius B. Grant.	John M. B. Sill.
Charles Rynd.	Charles B. Fenton.

In the Fourth Congressional District of Michigan, there is also to be a special election on the same day, for a member of Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Hon. THOMAS W. FERRY to the United States Senate. For this position the Republicans have nominated Hon. WILDER D. FOSTER, a native of Rochester, in this State. The Democratic candidate is Col. WILLIAM M. FERRY, a brother of the Republican Senator, THOMAS W. FERRY. The vote in the district last Fall resulted as follows; Republican, 13,851; Democratic, 10,264; Republican majority, 3,587. The total vote of the State for Governor in 1870 was 186,210, of which the Republican candidate had a majority of 13,749 over all others. The election next week being purely judicial, the results in former closely contested political contests cannot afford any indication of the probable vote at this time. It has been stated that if Mr. HUGHES, the Democratic candidate, were elected Judge he would vote to reverse the decision of the Supreme Court on the question of the constitutionality of the railroad aid bonds. His friends, of course, deny that there has been any authority from him for this assertion, and say that as he has been employed as counsel, and has argued before the Supreme Court in favor of the constitutionality of these Railroad Aid laws, he would not sit upon the bench were these questions to come up again for decision. Mr. CAMPBELL, the Republican candidate, is the present incumbent, and has been connected with the Court since the day of its organization, a period of twelve years. He is a man of broad and accurate general culture, as well as a profound lawyer, and, as his Democratic opponents admit, admirably fitted for the position.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island will hold its annual election for Governor and other State officers on Wednesday, April 5. The Congressmen were chosen last Fall. The candidates of the two parties are as follows:

Republican.	Democratic.
GOVERNOR.	
Seth Padelford.	Thomas Steere.
LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.	
Pardon W. Stevens.	Charles R. Cutler.
SECRETARY OF STATE.	
John R. Bartlett.	William J. Miller.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.	
Willard Sayles.	George N. Bliss.
TREASURER.	
Samuel A. Parker.	William P. Congdon.

The vote of the State during the past few years has been as follows, counting the scattering votes with the Democratic:

	Republican.	Democratic.
1868—Governor	10,038	5,731
1868—President	12,993	6,548
1869—Governor	7,370	3,590
1870—Governor	10,493	6,877

The Legislature last year stood politically as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	25	54	79
Democrats	9	18	27
Republican majority	16	36	52

Rhode Island is also to vote on the same day upon certain proposed amendments to its State Constitution, the most important of which abolishes the property qualification for voters.

Letter from John Quincy Adams.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer* publishes a short letter from Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts, in which he expresses his disapproval of the position taken in the recent speech of Judge LINTON STEPHENS and says:

"The North can never be carried for a new revolution. We must go forward and not back. We must demand self-government for all, and guarantee equal rights to every man. Democrats must be Democratic to succeed. Give a Democratic administration which shall secure the rights of the States and regard the limits of the Federal Constitution, and all of us, South as well as North, can conduct our home matters as the people at home desire, and if that is not the best way then the whole fabric is a vision."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THEORY OF THE PRODUCTION OF VOCAL SOUNDS, AND THE ART OF SINGING. By MARCO DUSCHNITZ. New-York: J. SCHUBERTH & Co. 1871.

Our readers are probably aware that a controversy more fierce even than that concerning the "Music of the future," is now raging among professors and teachers, concerning the art of singing. It is scarcely possible to approach the subject without giving offence in some quarter, but we venture to sum up the present aspect of the discussion briefly thus: It is agreed on all hands that the art of singing is suffering a decline. Most people place the period of its highest perfection about the middle of the last century, when certain great singers flourished, minute descriptions of whose performances have come down to us, and who certainly far surpassed anybody we hear at the present day. Others, again, place the period of greatest achievement within the memory of persons now living—in the days of GRISI, PERSIANI and MALIBRAN. Be that as it may, the fact is acknowledged that singers are now few in number and inferior in capacity; and the proof is that, as every one knows, they do not last. Their training, such as it is, does not enable them to exercise their talents for more than a few years, when they are overtaken by the loss of the voice, which the older singers were able to retain in all its beauty up to a very late period of life.

Now no singers, ancient or modern, ever taught themselves. The thing cannot be done. The older singers were trained by masters, chiefly Italians, men with fine perceptions, sound judgment, and great experience, who handed down to their pupils and successors certain rules and observations which form the traditions of the art. But in process of time, because so many hazardous experiments have been tried, and so many innovations have pleased the public ear, these traditions have become impaired; some say they are lost. At this point the investigating spirit of modern scientific inquiry takes possession of the question, and seeks to verify the old tradition, and to place the whole subject of vocal training on the sure ground of absolute knowledge. If such a result can be obtained the world will be greatly the gainer; but the bridge between theory and practice is not yet built. Much, however, has been done. The anatomy of the throat, of which the old teachers knew nothing, is fully laid down. The laws of sound are ascertained. The action of certain muscles and certain positions on the sound given is clearly made known, and the general fact that complex and delicate muscles before being put to severe labor, should be patiently and assiduously trained, is impressed on us from the physician's point of view. Still, much yet remains unaccounted for.

Under these circumstances, it would seem to be incumbent on us to wait until the high scientific authorities had agreed among themselves on the theory of the production of the voice, and until the experiments of such men as HELMHOLTZ, MULLER, FOURNIE and others had reached the points they are known to be aiming at, before attempting to use the new means thus put into our hands. But the impatience of teachers to apply and to obtain credit for the little that they know leads them to rush into print, and to state and affect to solve difficulties which the leading minds of the day consider to be only in process of solution. Each in turn derides all previous writers, and a man like GARCIA is insulted because, having discovered some facts of great value, and having led the way for other investigations, he did not at once do all that it will require the efforts of many minds to accomplish. The truth is that the singing teachers have failed in their vocation. Led away by the hope of temporary gain, poorly paid and little thought of, they have ceased to recognize the highest welfare of the voices committed to their charge. The subject now passes of right into the hands of physicians, and it is under their direction and advice that teachers of singing should be employed. We can only hope that the profession will seriously take up a matter in which so much of the health as well as the pleasure of future generations is directly implicated.

The work which is named above is a large and imposing volume, issued by a respectable firm, and making much parade of learning and great pretensions to originality. After a long and patient examination, we have come to the conclusion that, as regards the work itself, our labor has been thrown away, but, as regards the subject on which it treats, no pains can be too great to place it in its true light before the public. We therefore proceed to give a condensed account of Mr. DUSCHNITZ's treatise, which is tremendously recondite, excessively long, often obscure, and always polemical.

After a preface, in which all previous writers are very hardly dealt with, we have the usual account of the anatomy of the vocal organs, and then a description of four positions of these organs used by the singer, and denominated respectively the semi positive, full-positive, semi-negative and three-quarter negative positions. There is no authority given for these positions, there are no means of verifying them, much stress is laid on the function of the epiglottis, which, as any anatomist knows, cannot be seen during the action of singing; yet these positions of the internal organs of the voice are insisted on all through the treatise, as if the throat of the singer were absolutely transparent, and as if the assumption by him of one or another of these positions, and the passing from one to the other, were the easiest thing in the world. In connection with this we are informed, very truly, that it is possible to draw a long breath by which the lungs will be completely inflated, or that we can draw a short breath, by which the lungs shall be only partially inflated. But when we are informed that we can at pleasure inflate either the upper or the lower half of the lungs, we fail to recognize any such power in singers or in any one else. We have next a theory of "tone-status" and "refractions," to explain which there are a series of diagrams of a section of the human head and throat, with the air issuing from the larynx, striking obliquely against the epiglottis, and reflected therefrom at all manner of angles. These angles are gravely calculated, and a series of mathematical tables follow, which would doubtless be of great value if they had anything to do with the question. But as the roof of the mouth, which does certainly act as a sounding-board, is concave, it is evident that the reflections of sound-rays calculated for the exact centre thereof would be wholly inapplicable to the sloping sides. Moreover, every mouth and throat differs as much from every other mouth and throat as every face differs from every other face, so that the angles and reflections of one throat would be entirely different from those of any other. We are, therefore, compelled to think that these calculations are a waste of learning.

The author's derivation of the phenomenon of the different registers from the gradual shortening of the angles of reflection is by no means proven, nor even clearly stated, and the important functions which he assigns to the epiglottis are entirely unsustained by evidence. MAJENDIE thought that the epiglottus, by moderating the tone in proportion as the sound acquired more intensity, permitted the voice to swell a sound without the increase of the pressure of air modifying it in any way. LOUGET has long since refuted that opinion. Experimenting upon living animals, he has shown that by lowering the epiglottis upon the laryngeal orifice, or even by excising it, no variation in the tone is obtained. A case is known of a person who had lost his epiglottis through disease, and who yet sang correctly and pleasantly. Our author next attacks the theories of MULLER and HELMHOLTZ, who represent the vocal apparatus as similar to that of a reed instrument, and considers that the principle is identical with that of the Eolean harp. Having, to his own conceit, demolished HELMHOLTZ and MULLER, spoken contemptuously of GARCIA and LABLACHE, and called poor Mme. SEILER "a female teacher, who has written a pamphlet," he adverts thus to Dr. GHISTANI DURANT, whose excellent work on the hygiene of the voice was reviewed in this journal about a year ago:

"I cannot but mention a certain New-York author who thinks himself competent to qualify the human voice as half reed, half pipe, but in regard to the proof of this assertion he takes it very easy and gives none! By the same right may be claimed the existence of a man in the moon, and for its truth the astonished world has only to believe it."

A reference to page 44 of Dr. DURANT's work shows us that proof is not wanting. We are then told, in direct contradiction to all the authorities, that "the deeper the tone the tighter and stronger is the tension of the vocal cords." The "mathematical functions" of the vocal cords are then given with this note:

"N. B.—This table, as well as the whole numbers of vibrations, are not of mathematical exactness, which is a matter of temperature, this being but the question about the problem, and not as regards mathematical exactness."

If mathematics are not exact, it is hard to discern the use of them, and if the table which follows, containing the number of vibrations of the vocal cords for each note of the scale, were exact, its use would still be undiscoverable. But if our author is obscure when he deals with mathematics, and transcribes pages from TYNDALL's *Laws of Sound*, he becomes mystical when he treats of the tones of the human voice as having external and fundamental colors. We have not in any other language an equivalent for the French word *timbre*. It means what we express in English by the roundabout phrase "quality of tone," and what the Germans express by the phrase "tone-color," which, with its variations of "bright," "clear," and "dark," tone-color, is now sought to be fastened on us. It is earnestly to be hoped that this word color, as applied to the quality of tone, will not be introduced into the English language. It is quite unnecessary, and will only serve further to confuse that which is already not too easy to express in words. We are now able to say that a voice is clear, or husky, or pure, or thick, or hard, or limpid, or sympathetic, or harsh, or even, as the French say, "veiled;" and, if we must introduce a foreign word, it were better to take the French *timbre*, unpronounceable as it is, than to learn to gabble about a "semi-dark, open tone-color."

The second part of this surprising treatise is devoted to the treatment of the voice, which is sufficiently heroic. The pupil is to continue to sing in a semi-positive position until he begins to sing too sharp, (that is, until fatal mischief is done,) and then it becomes necessary to "work the whole larynx downward and to sink the epiglottis over it." We have waded patiently through directions like these, varied by bursts of temper at the stupidity of all other teachers; then through vocal exercises equally dangerous and useless, and finally through a set of the ugliest, most unmeaning and most tiresome *solfeggios* it has ever been our lot to encounter. That the laws of sound obtain in the human throat as inevitably as in the humming of a top or the thunders of Niagara, we do not presume to contest. As our author truly says, "men have in all ages unconsciously walked, stood and breathed according to law." That the air which is expelled from our lungs passed through the epiglottis and between the vocal cords produces at some point of its course sound-waves, which are reflected at all manner of angles from the roof of the mouth and in the cavities of the larynx, we willingly acknowledge; that they may be modified by the position of the epiglottis we are ready, on proof, to believe. But that Mr. DUSCHNITZ is in a condition to verify those calculations in any one case, still more to draw any practical conclusions from them, we greatly doubt; and that he has been able by his book to add anything to our knowledge of the voice, or our means of training it in accordance with nature, we absolutely deny.

PEN PHOTOGRAPHS OF CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS. Taken from life. By KATE FIELD. New and enlarged edition with illustrations. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.

We have here one of the most attractive little books of its day, made still more attractive in a new edition. It is a series of commentaries, written in a very witty and graceful style, on the manner and general effect of CHARLES DICKENS' readings in this country; and though the death of that author since the first publication of the sketches must throw a sort of shadow over them, they will still be read and enjoyed as the best and most sprightly of the notices he received in America. The style of our authoress seems to have caught something from the odd felicity of DICKENS himself. Having arrived at the end of the volume, the reader will probably, like Oliver Twist, wish for "more." The illustrations of this elegant little book are quite in keeping with so interesting a subject.

AFFIXES IN THEIR ORIGIN AND APPLICATION; Exhibiting the Etymological Structure of English Words. By S. S. HALDEMAN. Philadelphia: E. H. BUTLER & Co.

This is a book for students rather than for the general reader. It shows a great amount of scholarly industry; and if the aforesaid students only read it with the care and minute attention evidently bestowed upon it by the author, they cannot fail to have a more radical knowledge of their language than they had before. Here all the prefixes of words are gathered from their origin in Greek, Latin, Sanscrit, Welsh and other languages; their meaning is interpreted, and their application made to the words of our own vocabulary. The suffixes are treated in the same way. As a general rule, the etymologies are fair enough. But some of them, following what seems to be the law of everything etymological, are very doubtful; that of *coward*, for instance, which our author derives from *queue*, the French for *tail*, because a timorous dog usually draws his tail to a place of safety; and also that of *Asia*, derived from its "dry winds," because *Ao* and *Ayo* mean to *blow* and to *dry*, in the Greek. A number of such explanations could be quoted, all tending to produce dissent or provoke expostulation—making the dry words as lively as the "dry bones" in the Valley of Vision. Still, the quality of a book which may lead to controversy and investigation is rather a good quality; and that merit certainly belongs to the work before us.

THE STUDY OF GOVERNMENT. By GEORGE H. YEAMAN. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & CO. 1871.

In all revolutionary periods public men are naturally more than usually disposed to discuss the principles of social right and political law; and a good many works of one kind or other, having that object, have grown out of the disturbances of the last decade in this country. The book before us is one of these, from the pen of a member of Congress, who was earnestly engaged for some time in the important business of Reconstruction.

The purpose of the author in this work was less to make a system "derived from reason, experience and reflection," than to "bring out the salient thoughts of other authors" upon the questions discussed; always maintaining the argument that in matters of government a free political course of thought, in accordance with the tendency of events and the changes of the time, is wiser and better than the policy of precedents and written constitutions. Going back to the rudiments of the legal science, and finding his *beau systeme* rather in the household than in the woods, he traces its varying progress through a number of celebrated authorities from ARISTOTLE to LOCKE and MONTESQUIEU, and so onward to BENTHAM, MILL and others of our own day; bringing their opinions to the historic test of experience and modern ideas, and treating his subject on a very wide canvas, so to speak, and in a large, congressional style of execution. And if this style should be thought wanting in the order and precision of some other writers on that theme, many readers will find a compensation in the author's popular way of treating it, and the variety of suggestive opinions quoted and criticised in his pages. He says he allows the book to go forth "with no expectation or vain confidence that the execution is such as will excite any considerable portion of the attention which the subject deserves." And yet the student, however indifferent he may feel respecting what some may consider foregone conclusions, will find in the aforesaid quotations from the works of philosophers and statesmen, a good deal to enlighten and instruct him.

Going back, as we have said, to the beginning, our author treats of the definitions of Government, the necessity of it, its province and origin, and its forms; proceeding to the questions of revolution, of civil war, of parties, of legislation, of property, the freedom of religion, slavery, international law, expatriation and other themes, included in twenty-one ample chapters; the spirit of the whole being sufficiently indicated in the last section of the eighth chapter.

"In the United States our material prosperity and the almost unlimited territorial opportunity for personal exertion have favored the permanency of our institutions, and have hidden or made less injurious and irritating certain palpable departures from sound administration, and the evils of the worst civil service. And we have too long and too entirely attributed our material prosperity to the freedom of our institutions, and to a written constitution supposed to be absolutely perfect. The events of a great civil war have partly undeceived us. The pressure of population and its attendant wants and complaints will some day engender a larger study of politics as a science, and a more accurate study of political economy; remitting written and legal forms to their secondary place in science, and learning to regard society as a living organism, with its functions, its organs, its wants, its diseases, and its laws of growth, none of which will obey forever a pre-ordained written formula."

These chapters contain a variety of notable things. In that concerning the administration of justice, the author advocates the permanent appointment of Judges, and gives an account of the system of "Reconciliation Courts," which have existed in Denmark and Norway since 1795. In Copenhagen, the Court is composed of a Judge and two assistants. Every cause of civil action must come before this tribunal. Both parties to such action appear together, and make their statements face to face, supported, in some cases, by witnesses. The Judge talks to both, learns the facts, states the law, gives advice, and leaves the rest to the litigants, who may either agree and come to terms, or refuse and go into the regular Courts where the lawyers are, of course, waiting for them. No case can be heard in the lawyers' Courts till it has passed through the "Court of Reconciliation." In five years, from 1860 to 1864, inclusive, the whole number of suits in Denmark was 186,628; and of these 123,897 were "reconciled." There were many postponements; but the number actually litigated in the Kingdom was only 25,967—a fact which may well indicate something healthful in the state of Denmark. The system is like the Court of Prudhommes, in France, and is one that might be happily adopted in our own country. In other chapters will be found good logical arguments for freedom of ocean commerce in war time, and its freedom from the Custom-houses in times of peace. But Mr. YEAMAN's liberality has its limits, and he does not favor the revolutionary pretensions of the ladies, believing that the great natural law of the *Family* is one that cannot be done away with. He is also opposed to all combinations of industry as against capitalists, considering that liberty in the matter of "a man's own" is the mainspring of human enterprise in every walk and department of life. He says: "I regard the two institutions, the family and private property, as the indispensable elements of civilization, order, development, population, government."

TRAVELS IN CENTRAL AMERICA; Including Some Regions Unexplored Since the Conquest. From the French of Chevalier ARTHUR MORELET. By Mrs. M. F. SQUIER. New-York: LEYPOLDT, HOLT & WILLIAMS.

The present work is the result of a journey made some years ago by the Chevalier MORELET, in Guatemala, commencing with Campeachy and the Lagoon of Terminos on the Gulf of Mexico, and continuing in the midst of a fertile wilderness of almost unexplored ground, among the ruins of Palenque and other localities, round by the mysterious Lake of Itza or Palen, and downward through Vera Paz to the capital City of Guatemala. It cost HERNANDO CORTEZ two years to fight his way through the same tropical jungle of forests, rivers, morasses and mountain passes—waylaid all the way and worried by the Itzaes, Locondones, Choles, Manches and other formidable tribes of that region. It is a very interesting region, for a variety of reasons familiar to the minds of those who have followed WALDECK, STEPHENS, SQUIER and FRŒBEL in their journeys, and who remember the great work of BRASSEUR DE BOURBOURG, and that very extraordinary book of Central America, the *Popul Vuh*. The Chevalier discusses the questions of language and ethnology, hieroglyphics and puzzling sculptures less than some of those other travelers; but his minute and lively descriptions of the wild scenery and the people and their ways of living and enjoying themselves, and his notes on the natural productions of the country—its maize and fruits, rare trees, and plants, and flowers, its animals of every kind, and all creeping and flying things, from crocodiles to mosquitos—will be found very attractive and full of information. The traveler's style is a lively one, and his language has been happily rendered in English by Mrs. SQUIER. The book is made still more valuable by the introduction and the notes of Mr. SQUIER himself, so well known and extensively read as a Central American explorer; and it contains a number of good illustrations, together with a map of Guatemala.

CHARLES O'MALLEY, THE IRISH DRAGOON—JACK HINTON, THE GUARDSMAN. By CHARLES LEVER. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

These form the first and second volumes of a new and cheap edition of the works of the versatile and inexhaustible Irish novelist. The dash and vigor which distinguish the fiction of *Cornelius O'Dowd* have long since had their appropriate recognition in a popularity second to no living writer. The present edition is got up in a form fitted to command it to popular favor.

THE BLACK TULIP. By ALEXANDER DUMAS. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

The publishers entitle this "the last work" of DUMAS. From the amount of manuscript left by the great French artificer of fiction, we suspect the announcement is a little premature. Such as it is, there is evidence in it of a wonderful power of intricate construction of plot—the only point about DUMAS' later books which can safely be called his own.

MANUAL OF GEOGRAPHY. By M. F. MAURY, LL. D. New-York: University Publishing Company.

This is a treatise of very marked and uniform excellence, whether considered with reference to its matter, the manner of arrangement, or the merits of the illustrations, maps and letter-press.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Lack of Interest in Politics—The Absorbing Subject—How to Mend Broken Fortunes—Hard Fate of the Borrowers—Glimmering of Returning Common Sense—The Cotton Crop and Other Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga, Thursday, March 16, 1871.

Since my last I have traveled over a considerable portion of south-western, northern and middle Georgia, have visited places accessible and not accessible by railroad; have seen and talked with many men of many minds and of various degrees, and after all my wanderings and explorations, have come to the deliberate conclusion that if the terrible Kuklux Klan exists and works its fell designs in Georgia, it has either concealed its presence and covered up its tracks from me, or it confines its operations to those portions of the State which I have not visited. A more perfect dead level of peace, quiet and prosaic dullness never existed anywhere than I have seen wherever I have been during my journey. Nothing would strike a traveler through Georgia now, who was at all acquainted with the people in former days, more than the present total abstinence from political discussion. I venture to say that not fifty men in any Congressional district could tell, off-hand, the name of their Representative in Congress, and I do not believe that over that number in the whole State have a correct knowledge of the name of their representative in the Senate, or whether they are represented or not in that branch of the Federal Legislature. Even the discussion concerning the lease of the State Railroad has died away. Here and there you hear one ask another, in a sort of "didn't-I-tell-you-so" tone: "What do you think of BEN HILL, now?"

WHAT THE PEOPLE DO THINK OF.

Even this approach to political conversation is soon abandoned, and the interest of every company centres on the price of cotton, the prospects of the coming crop, raising provisions, the importation of Swedes as laborers, and the successes or failures of individuals in hiring hands enough to work their farms. The newspapers, now and then, have very exhaustive articles on the vitality of "dead issues," commencing at the Missouri Compromise and coming down gradually and chronologically to the "last Congressional outrage." I see that Mr. HILL promises in the immediate future to renew his notes on the situation, and occasionally a Democratic Cincinnatus is dragged from his plow, by the urgent solicitation of many friends, to build a Democratic platform or announce oracularly the "true faith." But neither the editorial disquisitions, the promised notes, nor the oracular announcements receive much attention. A rise of one-eighth of a cent in cotton in Liverpool would leave "dead issues" without a single mourner. A fall of $5 a ton in the price of "No. 1 Peruvian" would cause the notes to be comparatively valueless, and the discovery of a new variety of early corn would cause more sensation than the most ingeniously-constructed platform imaginable. It may be said of this state of things,

"'Tis true 'tis pity, pity 'tis, 'tis true."

But it is true nevertheless. The people, as a mass, are miserably poor, poorer than they were immediately after the war, and all the energies of their minds and bodies, all their thoughts, aspirations and plans are directed to restore their material fortunes, and emancipate themselves from the burdens of debt and poverty.

WRETCHED PLIGHT OF THE PLANTERS.

There are a few exceptions—a very few; but the majority of the farmers now engaged in planting their crops for this year have been compelled to mortgage their crops, stock and implements to the factors and commission merchants to obtain the necessary advances in money or provisions, or both, to enable them to carry on their farming operations. For these advances they pay from one and a half to two per cent. per month. I was in a printing office a day or two ago, and saw a large pile of "lien receipts" ready for transmission to a commission merchant in South-western Georgia, in which "to secure advances" the poor planter who signs the lien receipt will pledge all he possesses. And so it is everywhere. For every hundred dollars the farmer borrows from now until November—nine months—he will not pay less in interest than two dollars. It is no wonder that he continues poor. Even if he is blessed by Providence with abundant crops, the profits go to the commission merchant who runs no risk, but should unfavorable seasons, drouth, caterpillars, rust, or any other calamity befall his crops, after paying his laborers and his merchant, he has nothing left, and no alternative but to borrow again, until finally he is compelled to sell his lands, and it will not be long before they too must go.

COMMON SENSE PREVAILING AT LAST.

I am happy to say that this year, as a general thing, the farmers are making a strenuous effort to raise all their provisions; have planted a large amount of corn and forage crops; are making arrangements to raise their own meat also, and are borrowing as little as they possibly can to enable them to support themselves, their hands and stock. Large land-owners, too, who have hitherto resided in towns and cities, leaving the management of their plantations to overseers, and living expensively themselves, have broken up their town residences and gone to live on their farms and attend to their own business. They have abandoned the concert-room, the luxurious dinner-table, the fine equipage, the costly dress and the expensive hospitalities of their town residence, and gone to rusticate where the shabby carriage will be no source of mortification, where old clothes do just as well as the newest fashions, and where the farm will supply the table. Independent of the great saving of expenditure which this will cause, it will also be of incalculable good in bringing the farm work under the proprietor's own eye. This is a most salutary reform. During the last four or five years all the planters of my acquaintance who really succeeded, are out of debt and have made money, have resided upon their farms and have given their personal attention to their business.

THE COTTON CROP.

Every day that passes convinces me more and more of the correctness of my opinion that the amount of cotton planted this year will be fully a third less than that of 1870; and, taking into account the non-use of fertilizers this season, even should the Summer be equally propitious, it is safe to calculate that the crop will not much exceed—if at all—half the crop of 1870. In one or two counties of Middle Georgia, just north of this place, where the cotton mania still rages, fertilizers have been bought to a considerable extent, (at a largely reduced price however,) and a wide area has been prepared for cotton, but in the cotton district proper, the contraction has been fully a third. This year's crop was very materially swelled by any number of "patch" farmers, who raised a bale or so of cotton, hoping to sell it for $100. All these have been disappointed. They have lost money, and will not plant a seed of cotton this year. The speculative planters who rented land at high rates, bought stock, provisions, implements, &c., on credit, expecting to "pay out" with one crop, and "make right smart" besides, are broke to pieces and gone where Mr. JIM FISK, JR., so poetically expressed it. The planters who bought lands on credit, expecting to meet their payments and make money besides have also disappeared from the scene of operations. Another proof of the earnestness of the farming community is the increased interest in agricultural societies and agricultural periodicals. Nearly every county has one or more societies at which the neighbors meet once or twice a month to discuss matters pertaining to their business. I have had the good fortune to be present at one or two of these gatherings, and was much interested by the earnest, practical good sense which characterized them.

WAKING UP.

An effort is being made by a few individuals to form a joint stock company for the manufacture of agricultural implements at some suitable place in the State. Farmers complain loudly of the high prices and bad materials of the farm machinery which they now buy, the various humbugs which are imposed upon them, and think that a home manufactory of good articles would pay. I think so too, but where is the money to come from to start the factory? While notes can be shaved at two and a half and three per cent. per month, with collaterals and liens, &c., capitalists will not readily embark in legitimate trade.

QUONDAM.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

A California paper quotes approvingly from the Susanville *Sage Brush*.

GEORGE ALGIRE, one of Baltimore's old defenders, who was born March 14, 177-, died March 14, 1871.

OLE BULL made a visit to a New-Hampshire town on the day of the State election, to see how they do these things in free America.

The late Judge ELLIS LEWIS, of Philadelphia, bequeathed $6,000 to aid in establishing a professorship of medical jurisprudence in the Jefferson Medical College in that city.

A Connecticut man who applied to be registered was found to be unable to read, but said: "Well, gentlemen, I've been sick two or three days, or else I could read." His wish to be registered was not gratified.

The manufacturers of ice in Houston, Texas, have made sufficient during the Winter to supply the city during the entire Summer. The quality is declared to be unusually good, and the price is said to be reasonable.

Among the marriage notices in the Bangor (Me.) *Whig* we find this: "In South Molunkus, by Rev. HUGH REED, Col. J. F. TWITCHELL, of Oldtown, and CLARA L. CLEMONS, of South Molunkus. No cards, no cake, nobody's business. Clam chowder this evening, March 22. Friends and relatives are invited."

Rev. JOHN W. MEARS, D. D., has accepted the new Albert Barnes Professorship of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in Hamilton College, and will enter upon its duties in September next. The professorship was endowed by the Philadelphia friends of the late ALBERT BARNES.

A gypsy woman attempted to steal a little child from its cradle in a house in Reading, Penn., one day last week, during the momentary absence of its mother. Last Summer a band of gypsies left a little girl in a wood in the northern part of Pennsylvania, and its parents have never yet been found, the child being unable to give their name or residence.

It is related of a convivially-inclined young man in Montgomery, Ala., that, attending a fair there recently, he approached the lemonade stand, and the young lady presiding said archly to him that she "supposed he would prefer his 'dashed?'" To which, replied he promptly, "Yes, MARY, with a little politeness, if you please."

An Indian was permitted to testify in his own behalf, against a white man, charged with assault upon him, in the County Court, at Stockton, Cal., on the 17th inst. The counsel for the defense objected, quoting the decision of the Supreme Court of the State denying Indian testimony, but the Judge ruled that the testimony should be admitted under the Constitution of the United States, the supreme law of the land.

The Norwich *Bulletin* speaks hopefully of Republican prospects in Connecticut. It says: "Our Republican friends throughout the State do not seem to be discouraged in the least by the little reverse in New-Hampshire. We hear from all quarters that they are working with a will, and are full of courage. Nothing but culpable negligence on the part of Republicans can defeat MARSHALL JEWELL."

Ex-Congressman J. A. JOHNSON made a speech at Marysville, Cal., on his return, in which he announced himself willing to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor, and proceeded to give his views on some phases of the railway question now agitating the people of California. He "regretted that the question had been brought into the Democratic Party," and declared it "in no sense a party question, but one that had been forced into politics."

Mr. J. A. S. WHITE, of Waitsfield, Vt., recently deceased, left his property, valued at $75,000, to his wife and maiden daughter, and directed that at their death, should his daughter not have married, $5,000 should be paid to the orphan asylum at Burlington, and the remainder to the University of Vermont for the aid of indigent students, stipulating, however, that no colored student shall ever receive any assistance from the fund.

New-Haven has been in a state of trepidation caused by a mysterious rattling of windows in quiet weather, but a Yale professor has reassured the good city by saying that it is doubtless due to a slight tremor of the earth, caused by the vibration of the Housatonic dam at Birmingham, now overflowed by a large body of water. He says that although the distance is nearly nine miles, the underlying rock formation of the intervening country is well adapted to communicate such a movement; and that many similar instances have been observed.

A traveler in Maine complains that he found at the hotel in one town an open bar, surrounded by a crowd of drunken roughs; that a lottery drawing was in progress at the hotel, without objection from the town authorities, and that a drunken carnival was kept up during the night, in which a crowd of carousers led a horse into the hall of the house and drove him around and then dragged him to the bar and endeavored to compel him to drink liquor. The beast was not sufficiently like his persecutors to drink the stuff.

Rev. Dr. HENRY M. SCUDDER, who is coming to Brooklyn, delivered a farewell lecture in San Francisco on the evening of the 13th inst. Beginning his address, he said: "Twenty-seven years ago a Yankee girl and I resolved to make a home. I have heard it said that in all such agreements the lady takes the initiative—not verbally, but in some gentle revelation palpable to lovers. My wife and myself have often disputed that point. She says the assertion is groundless and malicious. And I think she is right. I made the advance, and was considerably frightened; but she helped me bravely through it. Ten branches have grown upon this family tree. Four of them, when they were tender twigs, the angels grafted upon those stocks which grow in the Lord's garden. The six which remain are neither silly nor wicked; so that our home has been a success. My best joys have been found in my home; and therefore I thought I could not do better than to say something about home."

The Kentucky Senate was intensely Democratic, and repudiated the payment of claims for services and property rendered the State by Federal soldiers and Union men during the war. These claims were audited by the Quartermaster-General of the State, who is an Ex-Confederate soldier, and he pronounced them just and due; the Speaker of the Senate, also, a Democrat, refused to vote against the bill, declaring that he could not vote against the payment of any just claim, whether it was due a Federal or Confederate; but the majority of this Democratic body had not such scruples, and they refused to pass the bill because it was to pay Union soldiers and loyal men.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
255 (R. C.)—Feiser vs. Mable.
647—Hoffman vs. Wagner.
63—Lester vs. New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
22—Moses et al. vs. Sylvester.
145—The Stuyvesant Bank vs. National Mechanics' Banking Association.
1—Braunsdorf et al. vs. Sour.
173—Devlin et al. vs. Connolly.
119—Wright et al. vs. Shay.
105—Watson et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.

Nos.
132—Pruett vs. Gilder et al.
51—Corbett et al. vs. Levy.
53—Chapman vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
156½—Wetzler vs. Sanberger et al.
147—Whitney vs. Ogden et al.
149—Sayer, survivor, &c., vs. Cameron, Executor, &c.
151—Stewart et al. vs. Graham.
153—Banks vs. Wagner et al.
157—Koehler vs. Frank et al.
159—Knapp vs. Fossett.
167—Spencer vs. N. H. Steam-boat Co.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
1752 (Old)—McKnight vs. Devlin et al.
72—McMillen vs. Knox.
344 (R. C.)—Klink vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
345 (R. C.)—Reynolds vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1230—Terry et al. vs. Connolly, Ex'r, &c.
622½—Van Rensselaer vs. Shute.
152½—Latta vs. Burns.
128½ (R. C.)—Tallman vs. Wright et al.
127—Bishop vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
300—Bratt et al. vs. Stoufer.
196—Heine vs. Meyer.

Nos.
26—Thurman vs. Taylor.
144½—Wilson vs. Sylwers et al.
200—Murphy vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
328—Coleman et al. vs. Putnam et al.
700—Osgood et al., Rec'r, &c., vs. McKnight.
648—Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.
1002—Kirschmann vs. Ledlard.
294½—Huston vs. Weber et al.
244—Cain vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
88 (R. C.)—Wright vs. Boese.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9½ A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
164—Whitney vs. Insco.
165—In re Herman et al.
166—Viele vs. Viele.

Nos.
167—Shortland vs. Shoreland.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Set-Down Causes.

Nos.
255—Meeks et al. vs. King.
731—Hammerstein vs. McSorran.
621—Gravesteen vs. Woodward.
676—Young vs. Vail.
649—Squier et al. vs. Corn Exchange Ins. Co.
488—Betner et al. vs. O'Brien et al.

Nos.
192—Pike vs. Gerneburn.
132—Chauncey et al. vs. Blackman.
765—Abbott et al. vs. Husted.
651—Gano vs. Smith.
220—Chandler vs. Burnham.
96—Jones vs. Coles.

Regular Order of General Calendar.

Nos.
339—Foley et al. vs. Virtue.
341—Kornemann vs. Longcraft.

No.
342—Berthut vs. Putnam.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker, Gross, Curtis and Shea, JJ.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Calendar for March 27, 28 and 29.

Nos.
1—Shroder vs. Harris.
2—McClay vs. Comstock.
3—Ward vs. Baxter.
4—Birdsall vs. Mohrbach.
5—Hanford vs. Shapter.
6—Cook vs. Mason.
7—Kirstein vs. Kadnan.
8—Collins vs. Anway.
9—Adler vs. Bishop.
10—Levin vs. Doherty.
11—Bedeel vs. Kissam.
12—Boyd vs. Beadleston.
13—Sterter vs. Daley.

Nos.
14—Beneficka vs. T. Am. T. L. & S. M.
15—Simmons vs. Dusenbury.
16—Philipps vs. Lanra.
17—Wehle vs. Spelman.
18—Wehle vs. Hareland.
19—Wehle vs. Butler.
20—Simmons vs. Nelson, Jr.
21—Boyd vs. O'Connell.
22—Gilbert vs. Macduff.
23—Vosburgh vs. Brewster et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, C. J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Wm. W. Nevins; murder.
2—The People vs. Michael Hayes; receiving stolen goods.
3—The People vs. Edward Lynch; felonious assault and battery.
4—The People vs. James Smith; burglary.
5—The People vs. George A. Benchett and Eugene Todd; burglary.

Nos.
6—The People vs. Emma Williams; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. Daniel Flynn and Dennis Courey; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. James Holland; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. John Dorington; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. Florence McCarty and Patrick Barry; petit larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 25.

By Judge Sutherland.

Conover vs. Conover; order settled.

By Judge Cardozo.

Bassford vs. Livingston; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 25.

By Judge Jones.

Anne M. De Costa vs. August Hynard; cause referred.

John Kerrigan vs. John Kline; James Kennedy vs. John Kline; James Kennedy vs. John B. Kennedy; Marshall O. Roberts vs. William N. Canfield; Israel Lewis vs. Archibald Roser; George Gessel vs. Christiana Schmidt; Frank Goodman vs. Le Grand Lockwood; Edward Cooledge et. al. vs. Christopher Hart; orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 25.

By Judge Robinson.

Herrick vs. Reid; order denied, no sufficient evidence to convict deponents of fraud.

Crofut vs. Jacobs; the affidavit s furnish no evidence upon which the defendant should be convicted of fraud in contracting the debt on plaintiff.

Cecelia Codwise vs. Hewlett C. Codwise; divorce granted to plaintiff.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

For the information of the members of the Bar, we herewith publish in full the rules of the Court of Common Pleas, as recently revised by the Judges:

GENERAL TERMS.

RULE I. There shall be a General Term of the Court held in the months of January, March, May, October and December, commencing on the first Monday in each month.

RULE II.—All appeals must be placed on the calendar and numbered. A note of issue of cases for the General Term Calendar must be filed with the Clerk for each term, at least four days before the first day of the term; but no case on appeal from the Marine or a District Court will be put on the calendar unless the return has previously been filed, and all such cases will be put upon the calendar in the order in which the returns have been filed.

RULE III.—The calendar will be called through on the first Monday of the term, and appeals may be then set down for argument for any day in the first and second weeks of the term.

RULE IV.—Motions to correct the calendar and to dismiss appeals will be heard on the first day of term. In cases of appeals from orders, the appellant shall serve upon the respondent, at least eight days before the first day of the term, a complete copy of the papers upon which the appeal is to be heard.

RULE V.—In appeals other than from orders, and from the District Courts, the parties shall deliver five copies of the printed papers and points to the Clerk at the commencement of the argument.

RULE VI.—In appeals from the Marine and District Courts, if the appellant does not procure the return to be made to this Court within the time prescribed in section 360 of the Code of Procedure, the respondent may serve a notice in writing, requiring the same to be done within ten days thereafter, and that in default thereof he will apply to the General Term on the first day thereof, for an order dismissing the appeal; and upon proof of the service of such notice, and of a non-compliance therewith, such order will be granted, unless the Court grant further time for the filing of such return.

RULE VII.—If the Court below shall not make the return to this Court, as prescribed by the Code, the appellant may apply by motion to a Judge at Chambers to compel such return by attachment.

RULE VIII.—All motions to open defaults taken at the General Term, must be made at the Special Term. Motions to dismiss appeals, on the ground that no appeal has been perfected, must be made at Special Term. Motions to dismiss appeals on other grounds must be made at General Term.

SPECIAL TERMS AND CHAMBERS.

RULE IX.—There shall be a Special Term of the Court for the trial of issues of law, and for the hearing of motions and granting of *ex parte* orders, held during each month in the year, commencing on the first Monday of each month, and terminating on the Saturday immediately preceding the first Monday of the succeeding month.

EQUITY TERMS.

There shall be a term of the Court for the hearing of Equity causes, held in the months of February, April, June and November, commencing on the first Monday of each month. The calendar will be called through on the first Monday, and causes set down for trial.

JURY TERMS.

RULE X.—There shall be two terms of the Court for the trial of causes by jury, denominated, respectively, "Part First" and "Part Second." Part I. shall be held in the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, October, November and December, commencing on the first Monday of each month. Part II. shall be held in the months of February, April, June, and November, commencing on the first Monday of each month.

RULE XI.—Fifteen cases will be placed on each Day Calendar. The Day Calendar will be called through each morning at the opening of the Court. The plaintiff, on failure of the defendant to appear, may take an inquest, and the defendant, on failure of the plaintiff to appear, may have a dismissal of the complaint. No calendar will be made for Saturday.

RULE XII.—Causes may be generally reserved by a written consent of the attorneys, filed at any time before the cause is on the day calendar. Causes marked off for the term shall be considered reserved generally. Causes reserved generally may afterward be placed on the day calendar, if reached in order on the general calendar, on application of either party to the Judge at Chambers, (provided two days' previous notice of such application be given to the adverse party,) or by consent of the attorneys filed with the Clerk.

RULE XIII.—It shall be the duty of the attorney by whom the copy pleadings shall be furnished for the use of the Court on a trial, to plainly designate on each pleading the part or parts thereof admitted or controverted by the succeeding pleading.

RULE XIV.—The General and Jury Terms for the trial of causes shall respectively be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

RULE XV.—Cases or exceptions presented for settlement shall have plainly marked upon the proposed case or exceptions, and also upon the stenographer's minutes of the evidence, the parts to which the proposed amendments are applicable, together with the number of the amendment, and shall designate on the amendments those which are agreed to, and those which are disagreed to.

SPECIAL CALENDAR.

RULE XVI.—In any action on contract where there is reason to believe that the defense is interposed for delay, or that the trial will not occupy more than one hour, either party may, upon a notice of four days, apply at Chambers to have the cause placed upon the special calendar for short causes, and which will be made up for the third Friday in each Trial Term. If the motion be granted, the order shall forthwith be delivered to the Clerk, with a notice of the number of the cause on the general calendar. If the trial be not concluded in one hour, it will be suspended, and the cause will thereupon be put at the foot of the general calendar, unless the presiding Judge shall otherwise order.

ASSIGNMENTS.

RULE XVII.—All bonds required to be given by an assignee, under the act of April 13, 1860, respecting voluntary assignments for the benefit of creditors, must specify the place of residence of each surety named therein at the time of presenting it for approval; it must be accompanied by an affidavit showing the nominal value, and also the actual value, of the property assigned; and no bond will be hereafter approved until these requirements are complied with.

RULE XVIII.—No bond or undertaking will be allowed to be filed by the Clerk of this Court in his office unless the same be legibly written, and all interlineations or erasures therein duly noted as having been made before the execution thereof.

NOTE.—The rules of the Supreme Court govern the Court of Common Pleas.—Chapter 608, Laws of 1870, section 11.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Robinson.

INTERESTING TO MEMBERS OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

John McGuire vs. William H. Fuller.—This is an action brought by plaintiff to impeach and set aside a judgment of the United States Supreme Court for $1,3[illegible], entered on Jan. 17, 1871, in favor of William H. Fuller, plaintiff, against John McGuire, defendant, upon an award of the Arbitration Committee of the United States Produce Exchange, and also to obtain a perpetual injunction restraining Fuller from collecting the judgment. Both parties are members of the New-York Produce Exchange. On Nov. 3, 1870, McGuire purchased from Fuller, through Merrilees, a broker for McGuire, 150 tierces of lard. The broker delivered to both parties purchase and sale notes containing the terms "S. D. with B. L. (sight drafts to be accepted on presentation of bill of lading.)" McGuire failing to comply with the contract, Fuller lodged a complaint against him, and the parties submitted the matter to the Arbitration Committee of the Produce Exchange, who decided that McGuire should comply with the contract as proved before the Committee. Upon a further neglect to carry out the contract, another complaint was made by Fuller, and a second arbitration was had before the Committee to determine Fuller's damages. Upon this hearing McGuire insisted that his purchase note differed from the sale note, as proved on the first arbitration, in that it did not contain the words "S. D." with "B. L." The Committee, however, overruled the objection on the ground that that question had been passed upon and determined at the first arbitration, and gave an award against McGuire of $1,3[illegible], damages for breach of his contract. A judgment was entered on this award in favor of Fuller against McGuire in the Supreme Court. This judgment of the Supreme Court it is sought to set aside, and to enjoin the defendant from enforcing it, on the ground that the Arbitration Committee were prejudiced against the plaintiff; that they refused to receive pertinent evidence offered by plaintiff, and that their decision is unfair and unjust. There has been a temporary injunction granted, which defendant moved to dissolve.

Judge ROBINSON granted the motion dissolving the injunction, and holding that the case as presented by the complaint cannot be maintained, there being no fraud alleged or shown in the recovery of the judgment, and that no case for the interposition of a Court of Equity was presented.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 25.

FIRST BOARD.

$8,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65..111⅞	200 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 94⅞
4,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '65.s3.110⅞	100 do....s3. 94⅞
500 U. S. 5-20 R. '67.110⅞	100 do. bet. call b3. 95
800 U. S. 5-20 C. '67.110⅞	100 do....c. 94⅞
1,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....114	200 do....b3. 94⅞
10,000 do....113¾	10,000 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. C. bet. call b3. 92¼
40,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. 108⅜	100 Erie Railway...s3. 20
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July....65½	200 do...bet. call. 20⅛
32,000 do....65½	200 Harlem Railroad....130½
10,000 Mo. State 6s....92	50 L. Sh. & Mich. So. 100⅞
1,000 Ala. St. 8s....102	400 do....b3. 100⅞
10,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B. L., Reg....108	314 do....100⅞
1,000 N. Y. St. B. L. C. 108	1,000 do....100¾
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76. 101	100 do....b30. 100⅞
1,000 Erie, 1st M.....99½	1,300 do...bet. call. 100⅞
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. B...95¼	700 do....100⅝
10,000 do....95⅜	25 do....100½
3,000 do....95⅜	400 C. C. & Ind. Cen... 21½
25,000 Un. Pac. 7s, L.G. 78	100 Chi. Bur. & Quin. 150
4,000 Un. Pac. 10s, In. 88½	100 Michigan Cen.....122
3,000 Un. Pac. R. 1st. 88	20 do...bet. call. 123
11,000 H. & St. Jos. 8, C. 102¾	200 Reading R....102⅛
19,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div....91	300 Clev. & Pitts. R....112
4,000 Tol. & W. C. C. B. 84	1,000 Chi. & N. W. R... 85½
1,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s 98¼	2,000 do....85⅞
15,000 N. J. Cen. N. B. 101	100 do. bet. call c. 85¾
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 108	100 do....c. 86
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 97½	100 Chi. & N. W. P....92
11,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st 106¾	200 do. bet. call c. 92⅛
5,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st 98	500 do....92½
7,000 Am. D. & I. 7s... 96	500 do....b3. 92¾
5,000 S. Pac. Mo., 1st. 79	100 do....92¼
30 Cen. Nat. Bank....105	100 C. C. Cin. & I. R....84½
5 Ninth Nat. Bank. 112	100 N. J. Cen. bet. call. 106
30 Del. & Hud. Canal 115½	100 Chi. & R. I....114½
50 do....116	10 do....114½
120 Maryland Coal....38	700 Mil. & St. Paul....60½
100 do...bet. call. 39½	14 do....60¾
100 Con. Coal of Md....38	14 do....60⅞
100 do....38¼	100 do...bet. call. 60¾
100 Spring M. Coal....45	200 do....s3. 60½
200 West. Union Tel. 57¼	300 Mil. & St. P. Pref... 79½
300 do....b3. 57¾	100 do....b10. 79¾
700 do...bet. call. 57¾	200 Tol. Wab. & West. 56¾
600 do....57⅞	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar. bet. call. 96½
200 Quicksilver M. C.. 10½	100 Ohio & Miss....46½
300 do....11	100 do....s60. 46⅝
100 Mariposa Pref....9¼	40 Chi. & Alton....114½
100 Pac. Mail St. Co.. 43	15 Chi. & Alton P....117
100 Adams Express....72½	100 St. L. & Iron M....61½
100 do...bet. call. 72½	400 do....62
100 Wells-Fargo Ex... 40½	100 Morris & Essex....89½
50 Am. Mer. Un. Ex. 47½	16 do....89⅝
100 United States Ex. 47	200 Han. & St. Jo....87½
100 do....47½	100 Han. & St. J. Pref. 98½
	25 do....98

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '64.112	300 Col. & Ind. C...b3. 22
6,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65.113	100 do....21¾
38,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65 new....110⅞	100 Lake S. & Mich. So. R....b3. 101⅞
2,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '65 new....110⅝	200 do....101⅞
18,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67.110⅞	200 do...bet. call. 101⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '68.111	800 do....101¾
50,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.108⅝	800 do...s3. 101⅝
60,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.108⅝	2,100 do....101⅝
1,000 do....108⅝	600 Union Pacific....22⅞
600 do....small.108⅝	1700 do....22⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....114	200 do....22⅝
200,000 do....113⅞	100 do...bet. call. 22⅝
3,000 S. C. St. 6s, n. Jan. & July...65½	100 Ill. Central....136½
10,000 do...s60. 65	200 Cleve. & Pitts....113½
20,000 do....65¼	200 do....b60. 112¾
10,000 do....65	200 Chic. & N. West....86½
1,000 Mo. St. 6s....92¾	200 C., C., Cin. & Ind.. 86
5,000 do....92	200 do....s60. 85
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. iss....91	100 N. J. Central....105¾
50,000 Un. P. 10s, In.. 88¼	300 Chic. & Rock I....114¾
100 Con. Coal of Md... 38¼	500 do...bet. call. 114
100 Quick. Min. Co.... 11½	800 Mil. & St. Paul.... 61⅛
100 P. M. S. Co....b10. 43¾	300 Tol., Wab. & W.... 57
100 Adams Ex.... 72¾	32 Tol., Wab. & W. Pf. 79½
100 U. S. Ex.... 48	600 Del., Lack. & W....108½
700 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. R....bet. call. 95	10 P., F. W. & C. guar. 96
10,000 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Ctfs....b. c. 92½	100 Alt. & T. Haute.... 29½
50 Mich. Cen. R....123½	200 Ohio & Miss.... 47
	10 Morris & Essex.... 89
	200 Erie.... 20½
	100 do.... 20⅝
	100 do...bet. call. 21

MONDAY, March 27—A. M.

The week past was marked by general activity in business. Trade circles were well employed in all the departments of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, and in Cotton, Breadstuffs, and other Domestic Produce. The Wall-street markets were also alive with speculation on easy Money, and the prospect of a large and remunerative business on the Western Railways, on the reopening of lake navigation, and the improvement of the country roads, the condition of which through February and part of the present month was a serious drawback in delivering Produce at the Railway stations.

The amount of business in the Import trade, for the week, was unusually heavy. The sum total of Foreign Dry Goods and General Foreign Merchandise placed upon the market, and upon which Customs Duties were paid, was not far from ten millions of dollars. On the reduced Tariff on Sugars, Coffee, &c., and the enlargement of the Free list, the present average rate of Customs is about 42 ₩ cent. The Customs collected during the week were over four millions of dollars. The whole receipts at New-York in March are likely to exceed the heaviest month of last year, when the average

rate of duty was 40½ ℔ cent. on the gross Importation marketed. Assuming that the outports are doing as well, in proportion, as New-York, since the revised Tariff came into operation, the Treasury is promised nearly or quite $210,000,000 from Customs to June 30, or about twenty-five millions more than the Secretary's estimate, made in December last, with the return of the First Quarter of the Fiscal Year before him, but the effect of the revised duties yet to be experienced. As we now estimate the result, the following figures ought not to be far out of the way—reserving the contingency of some unexpected falling off in trade during the Fourth Quarter:

	1870-71. July 1 to June 30.	1869-70. July 1 to June 30.
First Quarter	$53,739,000	[illegible]
Second Quarter	42,000,000	41,[illegible]
Present Quarter	56,000,000*	46,[illegible]
Fourth Quarter	56,000,000	[illegible]
Total	$209,737,000	$184,[illegible]

*New-York alone is already ahead of last year, $9,500,000.

The Export movements of the week were also large, as well from the Cotton ports as from New-York. They include, in addition to $5,123,000 Domestic Produce from New-York, $1,000,000 Silver Bullion and Foreign Coin and $530,000 in American Gold Coin. And from the Southern ports, 77,000 bales Cotton, of the value of about $5,400,000. The total of Cotton marketed abroad out of the present crop is 2,160,000 bales, or 65⅔ ℔ cent. of the whole receipts, (3,290,000 bales,) to date. Out of the stock in the ports and the receipts yet to come forward, a million of bales additional can be spared to Europe by the 30th June, or before the end of the crop year, Aug. 31.

The Treasury balances on Saturday night were $104,400,000 in Gold, and $13,770,000 in Currency. The Gold balance is gradually on the increase, because of the light exports of American Gold Coin to Europe. Last Summer the balance ran up to $113,000,000, and was subsequently drawn down to about $93,000,000 by the export movement which followed the outbreak of war on the Continent. This season, it was expected that a similar movement would be felt in April and May, if not as early as the present month, to balance our heavy importations. How far this calculation is to be disturbed by the heavier exports of Cotton, (though at lower values than last year,) and by the effect on Exchange of the refunding of part of the Public Debt, remains to be seen. The subscriptions to the New Loan are made nominally at par in Gold, the Bonds to date from May 1, but can be settled in United States 5-20s at par and accrued interest to May 1. The proceeds in any event must extinguish a corresponding sum of 5-20s. The Secretary of the Treasury has authority to purchase the present Bonds up to the full par value and interest in Gold, either in anticipation of the readiness of the New Bonds for market or otherwise, or, failing to command a sufficient sum by purchase, and his New Bonds being the equivalent of Gold, as required by the Public Credit Act of 1869, he may draft for redemption in Gold any part of the 5-20s which have already run over five years from date. These operations, whatever turn they may take, will probably be irrespective of his regular Sinking Fund programme of weekly sales of Gold and weekly purchases of 5-20s.

The sales of Gold on Saturday were at 110⅞@110⅞, as at the close on Friday, while the Public Funds, on 5-20s of 1867, went up to 111 ℔ cent. Counting accrued interest, the difference between Gold and 5-20s is now reduced to 1¼@1½ ℔ cent. Exchange on London closed 109½ ℔ cent.

The rates for Money to the Brokers closed at 5 ℔ cent, as the average rule of the Street on Stock collateral, and 5@6 ℔ cent. on prime Merchant paper of short dates. The Banks are free lenders, without much, if any reference to their immediate lawful Money strength, (in Gold and Greenbacks,) which they seem to deem altogether equal to the present state of the exchanges with the interior, decidedly in favor of New-York, and the moderate trade demand for Discounts here. As a number of the large Banks like the Park, Fourth National, Importers' and Traders', Mercantile, &c., pay a liberal interest on their Country Bank balances throughout the year, in seasons of cheap as well as dear Money, they are disposed to Bank close at present, even at low rates on Call Loans. They come in competition, at the same time, with the private Banking-houses, and other outside lenders, who, as a rule, are also full of Money on the same moderate terms.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house, for the week ending Saturday last, March 25, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$1,462,0[illegible]
Decrease in Specie	2,0[illegible]
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	[illegible]
Decrease in Deposits	5,171,341
Decrease in Circulation	[illegible]

	March 26, '70.	Mar. 18, '71.	Mar. 25, '71.
National Capital	$72,[illegible]	$73,[illegible]	$73,[illegible]
Local Capital	11,272,145	13,[illegible]	12,[illegible]
Total	$84,[illegible]	$86,[illegible]	$86,[illegible]
Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold and Gold Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Legal Tenders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
In Sub-Treasury	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Bank Statement, as published this morning, exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in point of lawful Money security (in Gold and Greenbacks) to the previous weekly statement, and also to the statement of the corresponding week last year:

	March 18, '71.	March 25, '71.	March 26, '70.
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Together	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Required 25 ℔ ct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Actual basis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excess Leg. Ten.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rate for money	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Bank return shows a considerable reduction on the general Deposit average, say $5,171,341, accounted for by a reduction of Loans $1,462,084, and the withdrawal of Specie to pay Customs Duties into the Treasury and to ship to Europe. The shipments in American Gold Coin were not large, but the Customs averaged nearly $700,000 per day, or $4,113,315 for the week. Against these large receipts the Treasury sold on Thursday and delivered on Friday $2,000,000 Gold, but this sum counted only one day, of the six days of the week, on the Bank averages. The Treasury paid out only $258,712 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The Greenbacks in Bank are nearly the same as last Monday—$430,237 less.

The Import entries at New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise for the past week, were $7,380,607, as against $6,721,000 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $5,123,197, against $4,210,526 same week in 1870. The Exports of Gold and Silver $1,531,579, against $118,091 same week in 1870. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $4,113,315. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 25,085 bales.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise of New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to Jan. 1, and since semi-official, from the Custom-house:

July	$[illegible]	Jan. 28	$[illegible]
August	[illegible]	Feb. 4	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	Feb. 11	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	Feb. 18	[illegible]
November	25,383,163	Feb. 25	6,036,495
December	[illegible]	March 4	[illegible]
Jan. 7	5,541,823	March 11	6,339,448
Jan. 14	[illegible]	March 18	[illegible]
Jan. 21	5,600,534	March 25	7,380,607
Total since July 1			$[illegible]
Against same date 1870			190,405,045
Increase since July 1			$37,446,[illegible]

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, 1870, is as follows:

July	$15,717,872	Jan. 28	$3,124,400
August	13,602,530	Feb. 4	3,858,[illegible]
September	16,082,469	Feb. 11	4,287,[illegible]
October	18,690,404	Feb. 18	4,301,530
November	24,012,252	Feb. 25	4,658,412
December	19,540,238	March 4	5,466,[illegible]
Jan. 4	4,187,739	March 11	5,664,[illegible]
Jan. 11	3,774,187	March 18	4,649,[illegible]
Jan. 21	4,609,795	March 25	5,123,197
Total since July 1			$162,029,665
Against same date 1870			149,[illegible]
Increase since July 1			$12,702,[illegible]

Gold, March 25, 1871, 110⅞ ℔ cent.
Gold, March 26, 1870, 111⅜ ℔ cent.

The exports of gold and silver of all descriptions from New-York since July 1, 1870, are as follows:

July	$[illegible]	Jan. 28	$197,0[illegible]
August	10,057,040	Feb. 4	1,422,[illegible]
September	[illegible]	Feb. 11	[illegible]
October	2,416,[illegible]	Feb. 18	1,170,[illegible]
November	[illegible]	Feb. 25	[illegible]
December	1,930,871	March 4	3,728,[illegible]
Jan. 7	[illegible]	March 11	[illegible]
Jan. 14	495,872	March 18	1,008,511
Jan. 21	597,363	March 25	1,531,579
Total since July 1			$54,571,[illegible]
Against same date 1870			[illegible]
Increase since July 1			$21,530,[illegible]

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
July	$11,120,760	July	$17,404,7[illegible]
August	[illegible]	August	[illegible]
September	14,704,024	September	[illegible]
October	11,794,[illegible]	October	2,112,[illegible]
November	[illegible]	November	14,0[illegible]
December	8,352,517	December	3,550,741
January	[illegible]	January	[illegible]
February	12,681,652	February	2,454,111
March 4	[illegible]	March 4	[illegible]
March 11	2,467,942	March 11	582,687
March 18	[illegible]	March 18	[illegible]
March 25	4,113,315	March 25	258,712
Total, 1871	$108,424,875	Total, 1871	$[illegible]
Total, 1870	97,032,[illegible]	Total, 1870	60,665,[illegible]

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		March 26, '70.
American Gold	110⅞@111⅛@110⅞	111⅜
Old U.S. 5s 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidated 5-20s	[illegible]	108
U.S. 5 ℔ C. 10-40s	[illegible]	105
N.Y. Cen. & Hud.	[illegible]	[illegible]
N.Y. Cen. & H. Scrip	[illegible] with div. [illegible]	90
Rock Island	[illegible]	120
Lake Shore	[illegible]@101⅞	87
North-western	[illegible]	71
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
North-western Pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	29
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Common	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Tennessee 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
New South Carolina 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo and Wabash	[illegible]	45
Central Pacific Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union Tel.	[illegible]	31
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]

On the Stock Exchange, the leading *Bulls* in the Railway speculation find further encouragement in the look-ahead of the Money market, as well as in the immediate abundance on Call Loan at low Interest, and the course of prices, for Saturday, were strongly upward on most of the Western Roads, and notably buoyant on the North-wests, St. Pauls, and Lake Shore. The transactions in the last-named Stock throughout the week were by far the largest for two years past, and rumor is current that some of the heavy speculators on the *Bear* side of the Lake Shore account have been "hurt." The price touched 101⅞ ℔ cent. at the Second Board. The Rock Island Dividend for April is announced as *Four ℔ cent.*, payable 17th of the month. The Southern State Bonds were lower on South Carolinas, and the market but indifferently supported on other descriptions. The Railway Bonds were higher on the Missouri Pacifics, sales at 88, and steady on Unions and Centrals. In the Afternoon the following quotations were made in the Long Room and later on the Street, as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 25.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108[illegible]	108[illegible]
United States 5-20s of 1862	112[illegible]	112[illegible]
United States 5-20s of 1867	110[illegible]	111
American Gold	110[illegible]	110[illegible]
Bills on London, 60 days	109[illegible]	109[illegible]
New Bonds of Tennessee	63[illegible]	63[illegible]
N.Y.C. and Hudson	95	95
N.Y.C.& H.Debt Certificates	92[illegible]	92
Reading Railroad	102[illegible]	102[illegible]
Chicago and Rock Island	114[illegible]	114[illegible]
North-west Common	85[illegible]	86
North-west Preferred	92[illegible]	93[illegible]
Pacific Mail	43[illegible]	43[illegible]
St. Paul Preferred	79[illegible]	79[illegible]
St. Paul Common	60[illegible]	60[illegible]
Lake Shore	100[illegible]	101
Ohio and Mississippi	46[illegible]	47
Toledo and Wabash	56[illegible]	57[illegible]
Western Telegraph	57[illegible]	57[illegible]
Erie	20	21
St. Joseph Common	88	88
Union Pacific	28[illegible]	28[illegible]

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 25.

Gold receipts	$987,561 36
Gold payments	1,626,316 21
Gold balance	65,505,030 70
Currency receipts	[illegible]
Currency payments	246,229 70
Currency balance	4,759,905 15
Customs	607,000 00
Cancelled Gold Certificates sent to Washington, D.C.	1,794,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent, reg. '81	115[illegible]	5-20 coup., '67	111
6 ℔ cent. coup. '81	115[illegible]	5-20 coup., '68	[illegible]
5-20 coup., '62	112[illegible]	10-40 registered	108[illegible]
5-20 coup., '64	112	10-40 coupon	108[illegible]
5-20 coup., '65	112	6s currency	114[illegible]
5-20 coup., n. iss., '65	110[illegible]		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	63[illegible]	Ark. 7s, L.R. & Ft. S. iss.	[illegible]
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	63[illegible]	Ark. 7s, M. & L.R.	[illegible]
Virginia 6s, old	67[illegible]	Ark. 7s, L.R., P.B. & N.O.	[illegible]
Va. 6s, new bonds	69	Ohio 6s, '75	[illegible]
Va. 6s, reg. old	63[illegible]	Ohio 6s, '81	[illegible]
Georgia 6s	81	Ohio 6s, '86	[illegible]
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	[illegible]	Ill. Canal bds., '70	110
N. Car. 6s, old	[illegible]	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
N.C. Funding Act '66	27	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
N.C. Funding Act '68	[illegible]	Ill. War Loan	[illegible]
N.C. new bonds	24	Michigan 6s, '73	[illegible]
N.C. Special Tax	[illegible]	Michigan 6s, '78	[illegible]
South Carolina 6s	72	Michigan 6s, '83	[illegible]
S.C. 6s, Jan. & July	[illegible]	Michigan 7s, '78	[illegible]
S.C. 6s, April & Oct.	67	N.Y. reg. Bty. L.	[illegible]
Missouri 6s	[illegible]	N.Y. coup. Bty. L.	[illegible]
Mo. H. & St. Jo. Iss.	[illegible]	N.Y. 6s, C.L., '72	[illegible]
Louisiana 6s	[illegible]	N.Y. 6s, C.L., '73	[illegible]
La. 8s, Levee bonds	[illegible]	N.Y. 6s, C.L., '74	[illegible]
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75	[illegible]	N.Y. 6s, C.L., '75	[illegible]
California 7s	111	N.Y. 6s, C.L., '77	[illegible]
Connecticut 6s	[illegible]	N.Y. 6s, C.L., '78	[illegible]
Rhode Island 6s	[illegible]	N.Y. 6s, C.L., '74	[illegible]
Alabama 5s	[illegible]	N.Y. 6s, C.L., '76	[illegible]
Alabama 8s	102	N.Y. 5s, C.L., '78	100
Ark. 6s, Funded	[illegible]		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N.Y. Cen. 6s, '83	[illegible]	Han. & Naples 1st	[illegible]
N.Y. Cen. 6s, '87	[illegible]	Gt. West. 1st, '88	[illegible]
N.Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	[illegible]	Gt. West. 2d, '93	[illegible]
N.Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	[illegible]	Gt. West. 2d, '93	[illegible]
N.Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	[illegible]
N.Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	100	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st	[illegible]
N.Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	100	Gal. & Chi. 2d	[illegible]
Erie 1st, ex.	97	Chi. C. L. & Pac.	[illegible]
Erie 1st, Ind.	[illegible]	Mor. & Es. 1st	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 4th, '80	[illegible]	Mor. & Es. 2d	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 5th, '88	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. S.F.	[illegible]
B., N.Y. & E. 1st, '77	[illegible]	N.J. Cen. new bds.	[illegible]
Hud. 7s, 2d, S.F., '85	[illegible]	Pitts., F.W. & C. 1st	[illegible]
Hud. 7s, 3d, '75	[illegible]	Pitts., F.W. & C. 2d	[illegible]
Harlem 1st	[illegible]	Pitts., F.W. & C. 3d	[illegible]
Har. Con. M. & S.F.	[illegible]	Clev. & P. con. S.F.	[illegible]
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	[illegible]
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	[illegible]
C.R. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st	110[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	[illegible]
Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. 2d	[illegible]	Chi. & Alt. S.F.	[illegible]
M.S. & N.I. S.F. 7 ℔ c.	[illegible]	Chi. & Alt. 1st	[illegible]
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	[illegible]	Chi. & Alt. inc.	[illegible]
Cen. Pac. bds.	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. 1st	[illegible]
U. Pac. 1st bds.	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. con.	[illegible]
U. Pac. L. Grants, 7s	[illegible]	Dub. & S.C. 1st	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ ct. '75	[illegible]	Peninsula bds.	[illegible]
Alt. & T.H. 1st	[illegible]	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	[illegible]
Alt. & T.H. 2d pf.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	[illegible]
Alt. & T.H. 2d Inc.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	[illegible]
Chi. & N.W. S.F.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st	[illegible]
Chi. & N.W. Int. bds.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.D.	[illegible]
Chi. & N.W. Ex. bds.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 2d	[illegible]
Chi. & N.W. 1st	[illegible]	Chi. & Mil. 1st	[illegible]
C. & N.W.C. 7 ℔ c. C.	[illegible]	Jol. & Chi. 1st	[illegible]
Han. & St. J. con.	[illegible]	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st	[illegible]
Lack. & West. bds.	[illegible]	Col. Chi. & Ind. 2d	[illegible]
Del., L. & W. 1st	101	Tol. P. & W. E.D.	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. 1st, ext.	[illegible]	Tol. P. & W. W.D.	[illegible]
T. & W. 1st, St. L. div.	[illegible]	Tol. P. & W. 2d	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. 2d	[illegible]	N.Y. & N.H. 6s	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. eq. bds.	79	Ced. F. & Minn. 1st	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. con. Con.	84		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	135	Commonwealth	88
Merchants'	115[illegible]	New-York County	[illegible]
Mechanics'	136	Importers' & Traders'	160
Union	140	Park	158
America	149	Manuf. & Merchants'	[illegible]
City	231	Central National	108
Phenix	[illegible]	Second National	[illegible]
North River	[illegible]	Fourth National	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	Ninth National	[illegible]
Fulton	[illegible]	Tenth National	120
Greenwich	[illegible]	Oriental	[illegible]
Butchers' & Drovers'	[illegible]	Gold Exchange	70
Mechanics' & Traders'	[illegible]	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	[illegible]
Nation	[illegible]	Del. & Hud. Canal	118
Merchants' Exchange	[illegible]	Pennsylvania Coal	[illegible]
Seventh Ward	[illegible]	Maryland Coal Co.	[illegible]
State of New-York	[illegible]	American Coal	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	Spring Mount. Coal	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	[illegible]	Clinton Co. Baltimore	[illegible]
Broadway	250	Consol. Coal of Md.	[illegible]
Ocean	[illegible]	Cum. Coal & Iron	[illegible]
Mercantile	125	Western U. Tel.	[illegible]
American Exchange	116	Quicksilver Min. Co.	[illegible]
Pacific	135	Quick. Min. Co. Pref.	16
Chatham	[illegible]	Mariposa Mining Co.	[illegible]
Bank of the Republic	115	Mar. Min. Co. Pref.	[illegible]
Bank of N. America	105	Mar. Min. Co. T. Cts.	[illegible]
Hanover	102½	Boston Water Power	[illegible]
Irving	[illegible]	Adams Express	[illegible]
Metropolitan	134	Wells-Fargo Express	[illegible]
Grocers'	[illegible]	Wells-Fargo Ex. Sc'p	[illegible]
East River	112	Amer. M. Union Ex.	[illegible]
Nassau	109	United States Ex.	[illegible]
Continental	94	Pacific Mail	43
St. Nicholas	114		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES. CIRCULAR PROPOSALS—SCRIP IN ADVANCE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1871.

Public notice is hereby given, that books will be opened on the 6th day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to Authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved Jan. 20, 1871.

The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds, namely:

First. Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second. Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:

First. Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent. bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars; of which, there will be reserved, for twenty days, one-half for subscribers in this country and one-half for subscribers in foreign countries.

Second. Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Third. Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Fourth. Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

When a subscription is made, the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted for by the Government when the new bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, at their par value.

The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds, and the debt of the United States will not be increased by this loan.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November, in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds will be issued at the United States Treasury, but the agents for the negotiation of the loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of the bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be received.

Subscribers in the United States will receive the new bonds of the agents with whom the subscriptions are made.

In the United States the National Banks are authorized to receive subscriptions, and subscriptions may also be made at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer, or the Designated Depositaries at Buffalo, N.Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala., and Pittsburg, Penn.

P.S.—This Department and its own Loan Agents are now ready to receive the United States Five-twenty Bonds and to pay the gold interest thereon to May 1, from which date the new bonds will bear interest. A scrip certificate, calling for the bonds on the 1st May, will be issued at once in exchange for the old bonds.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of Treasury.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1871.

We buy and sell at current rates, the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and recommend them to investors and others contemplating an exchange of their Five-twenties, or making new investments, as a first-class security, yielding a liberal income on their cost, combined with perfect security, and having at all times a ready market at quoted rates.

These bonds represent, by special act of Congress, a first lien upon the most productive portion of the Great National Pacific Railroad, which has already proved to be one of the most profitable and influential railroads on this continent.

The Central Pacific Railroad earned, in 1870, nearly **$8,000,000**, and the increase for January and February of this year indicate that the earnings for 1871 will reach from **$10,000,000** to **$12,000,000.**

The bonds are well known in Europe, and are dealt in at the principal Bourses and Stock Exchanges of the world, including those of New-York, Amsterdam, Frankfort, Berlin and London.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, Gold and Coupons, execute orders in Miscellaneous Securities at the New-York Stock Exchange, make collections, receive deposits subject to check at sight, allow interest on balances, and do a general banking business. FISK & HATCH.

☞ A CHOICE SECURITY.

NEW YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds.

A very large full paid up stock subscription.

$100, $500 AND $1,000 BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The new trunk line from New-York City to the North and West, between the New-York Central and Erie Railways, and many miles shorter than either from New-York to Buffalo.

Two hundred and twenty miles of finished road already in existence, cost twice the amount of bonds issued; may fairly be called the best character of real estate loan; title perfect and value constantly enhancing; issue of bonds positively limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road. A very small loan per mile, highly thought of by bankers, and we believe a security of the highest grade. The road is earning largely. Is a better investment than money in a savings bank. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ INTEREST-BEARING LAND WARRANTS.

The bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company are essentially Land Warrants, possessing the additional advantage of bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. in gold per annum.

These bonds are receivable at all times, at ten per cent. premium, for the lands of the Company at their lowest cash prices.

The land grant of the Northern Pacific Railroad embraces some of the most valuable mineral, agricultural and timber lands upon the continent, and to parties proposing to settle in the West, or to purchase lands for investment, these bonds offer the unusual advantage of enabling purchasers to receive a liberal rate of interest upon their money until the very day of the location of their lands.

We offer these bonds, either registered or coupon, at par and accrued interest.

Maps and pamphlets, fully descriptive of the Road, its Land Grant and First Mortgage Bonds, furnished upon application. JAY COOKE & CO., New-York, Philadelphia and Washington, Fiscal Agents N. P. R. R. Co.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 25, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	15	Leather, sides	[illegible]
Bees-wax, pkgs.	3	Resin, bbls.	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	2,215	Pork, bbls.	[illegible]
Cotton-seed, bags	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	[illegible]	Cut-meats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Lard, tcs.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	14,130	Stearine, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	8,640	Cheese, boxes	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	4,200	Oil, Lard, bbls.	[illegible]
Grass-seed, bushels	[illegible]	Oil-cake, pkgs.	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	[illegible]	Rice, pkgs.	[illegible]
Peas, bushels	[illegible]	Starch, boxes	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bbls.	[illegible]	Sugar, hhds.	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bags	2,000	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Hemp, bales	6	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Tea, half-chests	[illegible]
Hides, No.	1,704	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Hides, bdls.	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Holland*, for Liverpool—[illegible] bushels Corn, 3,245 bales Cotton, 130 boxes Tobacco, 25 pkgs. Rubber, [illegible] tcs. Beef, 67 pkgs. Tallow, 68 pkgs. Tobacco, 8,026 bushels Wheat, 4 boxes Guns, 1,240 bbls. Pork, 389 boxes Bacon, 30 bales Hog's Hair, 53 boxes Sewing-machines, 11 pkgs. Bees-wax.

By the steamer *Avon*, for London—307 bbls. Flour, 2,400 bushels Corn, 300 pkgs. Beef, 180 bbls. Pot Ashes, 176,385 lbs. Lard, 7,035 bales Cotton, 35,300 lbs. Tallow.

By the bark *Festina Lente*, for Antwerp—1,120 boxes Tobacco, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 1,500 bags Coffee, 25 boxes Bacon, 17,297 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Musca*, for Bremen—454 bales Cotton, 251 pieces Lignum-vitæ.

By the bark *Mary Cook*, for Elsinore and orders—1,528 bbls. Petroleum, 24,071 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco.

By the brig *Bildhing*, for Gottenburg—[illegible] bales Cotton.

By the bark *Melancthon*, for Bordeaux—100 tcs. Lard, 475 bbls. Fish Roes, 4,991 bushels Wheat, 18,000 Staves, 3 cases Tobacco.

ASHES—Have been very quiet at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, and $8 75@$9 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock, 564 bbls.

COTTON—Has been in good demand for early delivery, chiefly for export, at an advance of ⅛c. ℔ lb., with sales reported, since our last, of 3,831 bales, (of which 526 bales were to arrive,) including 2,105 bales to shippers, 848 bales to spinners, 365 bales to speculators, and 500 bales in transit. For forward delivery there has been a fair inquiry noted at an improvement of ⅛@¼c. ℔ lb., with sales, since our last, of 8,100 bales, basis of Low Middling, including 100 bales for March, 200 bales at 14⅜c., 100 bales at 14 3-16c., 300 bales at 14¼c., for April, 800 bales at 14c., 1,900 bales at 14c., for June, 100 bales at 14c.; 100 bales each, for April, May and June, at 14c., together; 100 bales, each, for May and June, at 14c., together; 100 bales, free on board, Charleston, private terms. And to-day, for March, 100 bales at 14⅛c., 100 bales at 14 3-16c., 500 bales at 14⅛c.; April, 700 bales at 14c., 300 bales at 14⅛c.; May, 200 bales at 14c., 200 bales at 14 1-16c., 600 bales at 14⅛c.; June, 100 bales at 14c., 100 bales at 14⅛c.; July, 300 bales at 14⅛c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries were: March, 14⅛c.; April, 13 97c.; May, 13 99c.; June, 14c.; July, 14⅛c.; August, 14⅛c. The receipts to-day were 1,315 bales, including 762 bales from Savannah, 157 bales from Indianola, 338 bales from Charleston, and 392 bales per railroad.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York To-day.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Good Ordinary	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
Low Middling	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
Middling	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
Good Middling	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	[illegible]
Receipts last week	[illegible]
Receipts the preceding week	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Receipts preceding year	[illegible]
Exports since our last	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock here	[illegible]

The following table shows the receipts of Cotton at the shipping ports and the exports thence for the several weeks since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two seasons:

Bales for the week ending.	1869-70. Receipts.	1869-70. Exports.	1870-71. Receipts.	1870-71. Exports.
Sept. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Messrs. EASTON & Co. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stocks.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]	62,351	[illegible]	1,586
Galveston	[illegible]	56,023	4,056	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savannah	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,713	7,290
Charleston	[illegible]	24,210	1,460	1,050
New-York	[illegible]	171,244	18,960	3,577
Boston, Phila. & Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,104	[illegible]
Total this week	[illegible]	668,323	65,227	30,177
Previously reported	[illegible]		1,641,630	452,978
Tot. since Sept. 1, 1870	[illegible]	668,323	1,706,857	483,155
Same time last year	[illegible]	443,744	907,077	496,947

Stock at Interior Towns, March 24.

	1871.	1870.
Augusta and Hamburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus, Ga.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Macon, Ga.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Selma, Ala.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery, Ala.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Memphis, Tenn.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville, Tenn.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

Visible Supply.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	750,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afloat from India	112,000	180,000	187,000
Afloat from America	340,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock in London	79,150	63,270	[illegible]
Afloat for London	77,000	20,000	[illegible]
Stock in Havre	42,450	55,320	57,214
Afloat for Havre	1,520	7,181	17,720
Stock in Bremen	9,262	9,597	5,220
Afloat for Bremen	35,229	19,180	4,564
Stock in United States ports	668,323	443,744	[illegible]
Stock in the interior towns	92,869	59,860	52,181
Total	[illegible]	1,627,014	[illegible]
Excess in visible supply compared with 1870		585,924	
Excess compared with 1869			887,212
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	110,000	35,000	70,000
Price of Middling Uplands in Liverpool	7⅝d.	11⅜d.	13 7-16d.
Price of Middling Uplands in New-York	15⅛c.	23¼c.	28¾c.
Price of Gold	110⅞	112⅞	131⅞

Disposition of Receipts.

	1870.	1871.
Stock 31st August	[illegible]	[illegible]
Received since	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exported	[illegible]	[illegible]
Present stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balance to spinners	[illegible]	[illegible]

The receipts this week have been 62,000 bales, against [illegible] bales the corresponding week last year, and the foreign exports [illegible] bales, against 76,107 bales in 1870. The totals, so far [illegible] can be seen in the tables given above. The following table will show the totals at each port:

Bombay Shipments.—By Reuter's Telegrams from Finlay, Muir & Co.

	1871. Great Britain. Bales.	1871. Continent. Bales.	1870. Great Britain. Bales.	1870. Continent. Bales.
Exports, March 11 to March 17, inclusive	[illegible]	5,000	7,860	7,450
Previously reported	[illegible]	42,000	[illegible]	30,272
Total	[illegible]	47,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excess to Great Britain				[illegible]
Excess to the Continent				[illegible]

Receipts at Bombay for same week, 33,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been slow of sale at generally drooping prices, though the offerings have not been large. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,300 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 [illegible]; [illegible] to fancy, [illegible]; poor to good Western [illegible]; [illegible] brands round-hoop Extra Ohio [illegible]. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℔ bbl.	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Sour Flour	[illegible]	[illegible]
Superfine State and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra City, shipping brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Western, shipping brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Western, trade and family brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Flour has been quiet at drooping prices; sales reported since our last, 700 bbls., at $6 75@$7 25 for poor to choice Extra, [illegible] for good to choice Extra, [illegible]		
Southern Flour, poor to good extra	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Flour, good to very fancy extra	7 25	8 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 75	4 50
Corn-meal, puncheons	[illegible]	[illegible]

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been limited, since our last, and, under private reports of lower Liverpool figures, and a stringent freight market, prices have been quoted a shade lower and somewhat irregular. The main inquiry has been for export, with some call from [illegible], on the basis of $1 48 @$1 50, for new, [illegible] Spring, afloat, $1 57, $1 55 for [illegible] in store and afloat; $1 [illegible] for ordinary to prime [illegible], and [illegible] for Yellow, mixed old and new crop Spring in store; Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat was in [illegible] demand, at $1 [illegible] 73, chiefly on the basis of $1 [illegible] for Amber in store. White Wheat has been quite dull. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels, in store and afloat, including very inferior to prime White Western, $1 60@$1 90; Red and Amber Western at $1 65@$1 70 for Yellow, and $1 75@$1 80 in store and afloat; No. 1 Spring at $1 57½, [illegible] and Amber Western, in store; Old and Mixed Spring at $1 45@$1 50; White Genesee at $1 [illegible]; Red and Amber State at $1 [illegible]; White Southern at $1 75@$1 85 ℔ bushel. Corn has been depressed and decidedly lower, on liberal offering, and moderately active inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 90,000 bushels at 65@84c. for ordinary to choice New Mixed Western, closing at about 80c.@82c. for prime samples; 82c.@86c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 83c.@85c. for White Western; 75c.@80c. for old lots, from track, in inferior condition ℔ bushel. Rye has been inactive within the range of from $1 05 @$1 15 for Old and New Western, and $1 12@$1 18 for State ℔ bushel. Barley has been in very moderate request, at 87c.@$1 22½ for poor ordinary to very choice Canada West; 85c.@$1 15 for Western; 90c.@$1 05 for State; sales, 6,500 bushels. Barley-malt continues in limited request at 90c.@$1 25 for inferior to very choice Canada, and 85c.@$1 20 for State; sales, 2,000 bushels. Oats have been in moderate demand at easier rates, with sales reported since our last of 45,000 bushels at 64½c.@70½c., as the extremes, for inferior to new, Prime Mixed White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 67c.@67½c. in store, for Mixed and Western; 69c.@70c. for State; 68½c.@70½c. for White Ohio from track, in store and afloat ℔ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 8,025 bushels Wheat and 31,900 bushels Corn for Liverpool, 307 bbls. Flour and 2,400 bushels Corn for London, 17,287 bushels Wheat for Antwerp, and 4,991 bushels Wheat for Bordeaux. The export clearances for European ports during the week have been 4,464 bbls. Flour, 130,132 bushels Wheat, and 34,628 bushels Corn.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in good demand at $1 10 @$1 15, chiefly at $1 15, for shipping, and at $1 20@$1 45 for local use ℔ 100 lbs. Straw has been quiet at from 75c. @$1 25 for Short and Long ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 18,[illegible] Hides and 595 bales do. Sales, 24,304 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HUNT & Co., 12,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20@21½ lbs., 24½c.@25c., gold, selected; 1,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20@21 lbs., 25½c., gold, selected; 3,500 Dry, Entre Rios, 20@22 lbs., 24½c.@24½c., gold, selected; 3,300 Dry Montevideo, 20@22 lbs., 25c., gold, selected; 5,700 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo Kips, 10@12 lbs., private terms; 800 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 20 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry California (to arrive,) 24 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry Central American, 20@24 lbs., 20½c. gold, as they run; 1,000 Dry Bolivar and Campeachy, 17@20 lbs., 18c., gold, as they run; 300 Dry Paranahiba, 17 lbs., private terms; 400 Dry Sisal, 20 lbs., 17c., gold, as they run; 100 Dry Truxillo, 19 lbs., private terms; 4,000 Dry Santa Fe, 30 lbs., 16½c., currency, as they run; 2,350 Dry Mexican, 20 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry Mexican Kips, 12 lbs., private terms; 1,300 Dry Red River, 21 lbs., private terms; 7,800 Dry Texas, [illegible] lbs., 20c., currency, as they run; 1,200 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, 59 lbs., private terms; 400 Wet-salted West India, 52@56 lbs., private terms; 1,150 Wet-salted Mexican, 58 lbs., private terms; 1,850 Wet-salted New-Orleans, 70 lbs., private terms; 650 Wet-salted Texas, 60 lbs., 11c., currency, as they run; 300 City Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 10½c., currency, selected; 300 City Slaughter, Bulls, 80 lbs., 7¼c., currency, as they run. The Stock on hand is 143,700 Hides and 1,400 bales, (same time last year, 80,100 Hides and 350 bales,) as follows: 64,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, 24,500 Dry Montevideo, 9,000 Dry Rio Grande, 6,100 Dry Central American, 7,200 Minas, 500 Dry and Salted Bogota and Savanilla, 6,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 9,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 6,000 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, from Europe, 1,800 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 100 bales Penang and Manila Buffalo.

HEMP—Of Jute, 500 bales ex ship were sold on private terms, and of Jute Butts, 500 bales at 3⅛c., currency ℔ lb. Market unchanged.

HOPS—Have been in demand within the range, at from 8c.@12c. for crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growths ℔ lb. Receipts, 118 bales; exports, — bales.

MOLASSES—There has been a limited jobbing business reported at about former prices; sales, 76 hhds. Porto Rico at 56c.@68c. for new, and 28c. for old; 58 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 33c.@36c., and 40 bbls. New-Orleans at 53c.@68c. ℔ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at from 25c.@50c. for new; Cuba, 30c.@38c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@40c., and New-Orleans at from 40c.@72c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted firm, on a fair inquiry, with sales reported of 1,250 bbls. at $2 65@$2 70 for common to good Strained, and $2 85@$3 25 for No. 2 and Low No. 1, ℔ 280 lbs.; receipts, 2,474 bbls. Tar has been in demand and a shade higher; sales, 100 bbls. Wilmington at $2 50 ℔ bbl. Spirits Turpentine has been quiet but steady at 50c. for Merchantable, with sales of 50 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 50c.@52c. ℔ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin $2 65@$2 70 for [illegible], the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 40@$3 00. Pitch, $2 75 ℔ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been inactive and rather weak in price at 13⅛c. ℔ gallon; sales 600 bbls. Shipping Crude has been very quiet here at about 15c., and at Philadelphia at 17⅛c.@17⅛c. ℔ gallon. The receipts were 140 bbls. The Creek advices have been of a moderate business on the basis of $4@$4 05 for the Upper and Lower Road deliveries ℔ bbl. Refined has been quoted stronger, on much lighter offerings for early and forward deliveries, but has not been dealt in with much freedom. A few cargoes of Standard White, in all about 9,000 bbls., have been reported sold, here, since our last, on the basis of 23⅛c. for early delivery; also, 1,000 bbls. for the first half of April at about 24c. ℔ gallon. At Philadelphia the reported dealings were unimportant, and the nominal quotations were 23⅛c.@23⅛c. for prompt, and 24⅛c.@24⅛c. for April deliveries. The receipts of Refined at Philadelphia were 2,550 bbls. The export clearances have been unimportant. Refined Oil, in cases, was in very moderate request at 28c.@30c. ℔ gallon. Naphtha continues inactive on the basis of 9⅛c.@10c. in shipping order.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, but quoted rather firmer, on lighter offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 340 bbls. at $21@$21 25 for New City and Western Mess; $18@$18 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime; $20 75 for Thin Mess, ℔ bbl. For forward delivery there was a very moderate inquiry noted for New Western Mess on the basis of $21 25, seller April and May; sales, 750 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been dull and heavy, within the range of 9⅛c.@10⅛c. for City. Cut-meats continue quiet and heavy; sales have been reported of 75 pkgs. at 11c.@13c. for Hams, and 7⅛c.@8⅛c. for Shoulders ℔ lb. Bacon has been slow of sale at about former prices; sales 265 boxes at 10⅛c.@10⅛c. for Long Clear; 11c. for Short Clear; 10⅛c. for Short Rib, and 10c. for Cumberland. Lard has been in moderate supply and quoted rather steadier, but has been quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 225 tcs. and bbls. for prompt delivery, at 11⅛c.@12⅛c. for No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12⅛c. for new Western Steam, and 12c.@12⅛c. for City, ℔ lb. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 750 tcs. Western Steam, seller April, at 12⅛c. ℔ lb. Beef has been selling moderately at uniform prices, with sales reported of 105 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra, ℔ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in request at $22@$23 50 for Prime Mess, and $23@$31 50 for Indian Mess, ℔ tierce; sales since our last, 125 tcs. Beef Hams continue very quiet at $27@$31 for large and job lots, ℔ bbl.; sales, 50 bbls. Butter has been in light demand, including State inferior to prime, 25c.@45c., and Western, inferior to strictly prime, 12c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 1,005 pkgs. Cheese continues inactive at from 5c.@15⅛c., as extremes, for very inferior to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 1,032 boxes.

SEEDS—Of Calcutta Linseed 3,000 bags have been sold from store, on private terms. Market steady. Other kinds unaltered.

SKINS—Deer have been quiet, only 1,200 lbs. Para and 4,000 lbs. Vera Cruz having been sold on private terms. Receipts, 12 bales Para, 11 bales New-Orleans, and 6 bales Vera Cruz. We quote: Deer—Honduras, 40c.@42c.; San Juan, 37c.@38c.; Angostura, 30c.@32c.; Sisal, 40c.@42c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@41c.; Chagres, 45c.@47⅛c.; Porto Cabello, 36c.@38c.; Para, 36c.@40c.; Southern and Texas, 30c.@32c., currency ℔ lb. Of Goat, sales have been confined to 124 bales Mexican, 100 bales Curacoa, and 27 bales Payta. Receipts, 21 bales Curacoa, 122 bales Vera Cruz, 65 bales New-Orleans, and 77 bales Calcutta. We quote: Goat—Tampico, 53c.; Matamoras, 53c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52c., gold, ℔ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 43c.@53c.; Payta, 46c.@50c.; Curacoa, 54c.@56c.; Cape, 37c.@38c. ℔ lb.; Madras, each, 30c.@55c.; Patna, each, 42⅛c.@45c., currency.

SUGARS—A fairly active business has been reported in Raw at very firm prices; sales, 1,360 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, Porto Rico, Demerara, at 8⅛c.@11⅛c., chiefly at 9⅛c.@9⅛c. for fair to prime refining, and 10⅛c.@10⅛c. for Centrifugal; 215 boxes Havana at 9c.@10⅛c. ℔ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades Cuba at 8⅛c.@9⅛c. for new and old; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9⅛c.@9⅛c. ℔ lb. Refined have been active and buoyant at from 10⅛c.@13⅛c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—The market has been quiet but steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅛c.@9c.; also 18,500 lbs. Stearine at 12⅛c.@13⅛c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in limited demand at easier rates, with sales reported of 150 bbls. at 91c.@91⅛c. for iron-bound pkgs. ℔ gallon. Receipts 357 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The general market, though without noticeable animation, has been quoted firm. The offerings of Cotton have been more liberal, and the inquiry for Petroleum vessels has been rather more urgent. In other lines the movements have not been important. For Liverpool, there were taken 4,700 bales Cotton, by steam and sail, at ⅛d.@5-16d. ℔ lb.; 150 tcs. Beef, by steam, at 4s. ℔ tierce; 500 boxes Bacon at 20s. by sail, and 27s. 6d. by steam, ℔ ton, and a small lot of Pork, by steam, at 3s. ℔ bbl.; also, a Norwegian bark, of 535 tons register, with Petroleum, rumored, without reliable particulars. The nominal rates for grain, were 6d. by steam, and 5⅛d. by sail, ℔ bushel. For London, by steamer, 200 bbls. Pork, at 4s. ℔ bbl. For Antwerp, 20 tons Provisions, at 27s. 6d. ℔ ton; also a bark for grain and general cargo, rumored, on private terms. For Elsinore and orders, a Norwegian bark, of 352 tons register, with about 1,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d.; also a Swedish bark, of 354 tons register, with about 2,600 bbls. do., at 4s. 6d., and if direct, at 4s. 6d. ℔ bbl. For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, with 1,800 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL apply to the Commissioners of the Land Office at Albany, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of May, next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, for a grant in perpetuity, for the beneficial enjoyment of the undersigned as adjacent owner, and to promote the commerce of the State, of about ten and nine hundred and fifteen thousands acres of land under the waters of Harlem River adjoining land now actually owned and occupied by the undersigned, situate in the town of West Farms, County of Westchester, bounded northerly by lands of Nathaniel P. Bailey, easterly by lands of Moses Devoe, southerly by the public road leading to Fordham Landing, and westerly by the said Harlem River.

LEONARD W. JEROME.

STRONG & SHEPARD, Attorneys for applicant, No. 30 Broadway, New-York City.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $10, $12, up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th-st. and 36th-st.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 228 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; new original designs; cheapest in City.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

Freshly mined Cumberland Coal of the best quality, from the Borden Mines, arriving daily by barges from Baltimore, and for sale by BORDEN & LOVELL, Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. F. COOPER, MEMBER OF the N.Y. University Medical College, and R.C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 20 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 29 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, March 21, 1871.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 20th day of April next, for furnishing, in the quantities therein given, any or all of the articles named in the following list.

SCHEDULE NO. 1.

600 yards Fancy List Blue Cloth.
[illegible] yards Saved List Blue Cloth.
11,410 yards Saved List Scarlet Cloth.
[illegible] dozen 3-4 Woolen Shawls.
[illegible] dozen 4-4 Woolen Shawls.
[illegible] pounds Linen Thread.
[illegible] pounds Cotton Thread.
[illegible] yards Calico, standard prints, 64 squares.
65,000 Blue Drilling, equal to "Stark A."
[illegible] yards Bed Ticking, equal to "Cocheco ACA."
[illegible] yards Sheeting, standard, 44 squares.
[illegible] yards Duck, equal to "Bear Duck."
[illegible] yards Linsey, equal to "Park Mills."
[illegible] yards Blue Flannel.
[illegible] yards Red Flannel.
[illegible] dozen Men's Socks.
[illegible] dozen Women's Hose.
[illegible] dozen Children's Hose.
[illegible] Red Flannel Shirts.
[illegible] Gray Flannel Shirts.
[illegible] Hickory Shirts.
[illegible] Calico Shirts.
[illegible] yards Satinet.
[illegible] dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs.
10,000 pounds Yarn, (assorted colors.)
[illegible] Fancy Woolen Shirts.
[illegible] yards Bleached Sheeting, for shrouds.
[illegible] yards Jeans.
[illegible] yards Blue Check.
[illegible] Balmoral Skirts.
[illegible] dozen Blanket Shawls.
[illegible] single Blanket Shawls.
[illegible] Woolen Counterpanes.
[illegible] yards Colored Drilling, (for dress-lining.)
[illegible] yards Blue Denims.
[illegible] pounds Gilling Twine.
[illegible] pounds Cotton Mattress.
[illegible] dozen Axes, 3 to 3½ pounds, best cast-steel.
[illegible] dozen half Axes, 2 to 3 pounds, handled, best cast-steel.
[illegible] Tinned Iron Kettles.
[illegible] Fry-pans.
345 dozen Tin Pans, (2, 4 and 6 quarts.)
[illegible] dozen Iron Table-spoons.
[illegible] dozen Tin Cups.
[illegible] dozen Butcher Knives.
21 dozen Hand-saw Files.
[illegible] dozen Tin Pails, (no covers.)
[illegible] dozen Tin Pails, (with covers.)
1,040 dozen Hoes, best cast-steel.
[illegible] dozen Spades, best cast-steel.
20 dozen Coffee-pots, (2 and 4 quarts.)
20 dozen Table Knives and Forks.
5,700 Camp Kettles.
[illegible] Needles.
[illegible] gross open Thimbles.
1,164 dozen Awls.
[illegible] dozen Awl Handles.
200,000 Brass-headed Nails.
[illegible] dozen Tin Dippers, long handles.
51 dozen Cast-steel Shears.
[illegible] dozen Wire Sieves, (in nests of 3.)
[illegible] dozen Pairs Wool Cards.
[illegible] pounds Indigo.
300 Sides Bridle Leather.
[illegible] Beaver Traps, (Newhouse, No. 4.)
[illegible] Muskrat Traps.
[illegible] Fox Traps, (Newhouse, No. 2.)
[illegible] Mink Traps.
[illegible] dozen Skinning Knives.
63,000 Glover's Needles.
[illegible] dozen Ax Handles.
[illegible] dozen Fish Hooks, (assorted sizes.)
[illegible] dozen Fish Lines, (assorted sizes.)
[illegible] dozen Coarse-tooth Combs.
[illegible] dozen Fine-tooth Combs.
14 dozen Zinc Mirrors.
1,400 Powhatan Pipes.
1,400 Reed Stems.
7 dozen Sheep Bells.
[illegible] dozen Pressed Ladles.
4,300 bunches Beads.
500 Papers Pins, (assorted.)
100 gross Horn Buttons.
[illegible] dozen Tin Plates.
3,585 Coats.
[illegible] Pants.
[illegible] Vests.
[illegible] Military Coats.
[illegible] Military Pants.
[illegible] Coats for boys of 4 to 15 years of age.
[illegible] Pants for boys of 5 to 15 years of age.
[illegible] Pairs Men's Shoes.
[illegible] Pairs Women's Shoes.
[illegible] Pairs Children's Shoes.
4,720 Hats.
[illegible] pounds of Tobacco.

All the above goods must be delivered in New-York or Philadelphia by the 20th of May next.

Also, the following Blankets, which will also be required to be delivered by the 20th day of May next, the bidders to specify at what point they will deliver the same:

SCHEDULE NO. 2.

1,400 pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
500 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
150 pairs 2-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x48 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
1,240 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,050 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
550 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x48 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
3,850 pairs 3-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
2,150 pairs 2½-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
1,250 pairs 2-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x48 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
200 pairs 3-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
400 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
200 pairs 2-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x48 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
200 pairs best Army Blankets, (gray.)

Also, the following Blankets, to be delivered on or before the 1st day of August next, the bidders to specify at what point they will deliver the same:

1,050 pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
400 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
1,625 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,350 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
750 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x48 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
1,900 pairs 3-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,100 pairs 2½-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
500 pairs 2-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x48 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
100 pairs 3-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
100 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and a committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

Parties bidding are required to furnish a sample of each article bid for.

The prices must be given without any modification or proposed modification whatever.

The right will be reserved to require none, or a greater or less quantity of any of the articles than that specified in the above schedules at the prices proposed.

The right will be reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interests of the Government.

All articles furnished under contract will be required to be delivered, packed, and marked for shipment, according to directions which will be given, at a warehouse to be designated in the respective cities where the goods are received, and will be subject to inspection by the Board of Indian Commissioners appointed by the President, and such goods or articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the samples will be rejected, and in that case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within five days; or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense.

No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.

Payment will be made for the goods purchased on the presentation of the invoices thereof at this office after they shall have been properly approved.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:

"I (or we) hereby propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated March 21, 1871, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed. (Here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in, (here insert the proposed place of delivery,) by the, (insert date.) And if this proposal be accepted, I (or we) will, within ten days after being notified, execute a contract accordingly, and give security to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District Attorney:

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Goods, dated March 21, 1871, and in the event of his (or their) failure so to do we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District Attorney.

E. S. PARKER, Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U.S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1871.

Proposals, sealed, and indorsed on envelope, "Bids for Supplies, Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 1st proximo, for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York.

BUREAU NAVIGATION.

2,000 gallons best quality Lard Oil, in well-coopered casks, about 40 gallons each.

BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

5,000 lbs. Mustard-seed.
2,000 lbs. Pepper Grain.
25,000 lbs. Coffee.
} Naval standard.
12,000 spools Sewing Silk, Chinarie's manufacture.

Bidders are referred to the officers in charge at the Navy-yard for samples and further information; and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above-named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL-BAGS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, March 7, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 3 o'clock, the 17th day of April next, for furnishing during four years from July 1, 1871, Mail Bags, conforming in every respect to the samples on exhibition in this Department, and particularly described in specifications to be obtained on application to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Separate and unconditional bids will be required for each size of the several classes or kinds of Mail Bags. These classes consist of: 1st, Mail-Pouches made of leather, of five different sizes, adapted in form to railroad, steam-boat and coach conveyance; 2d, Mail-Pouches made of cotton duck or canvas, of six sizes, and in general form like those of leather; 3d, Horse Mail-Bags, made of leather, of three sizes, in saddle-bags form, adapted to conveyance on horseback; 4th, Mail-Sacks, made of cotton canvas, of three different sizes, and fastened with cord, for transportation of printed matter; 5th, Mail-Sacks of same sizes as class No. 4, made of jute canvas.

The Mail Pouches, both of leather and of canvas, above-mentioned, are of a construction which is patented. But the right is secured to all bidders under this advertisement to make and sell the same subject to the payment, on their part, to the patentee, of the patent fee of twenty cents for each of the leather pouches made and sold, and thirty cents for each of the canvas pouches made and sold, during the term of patent, which has two years to run from 10th May next. Accepted bidders will be required to furnish the Mail-bags awarded them under their bids free from all charge for royalty or use of patented articles.

All the above-mentioned articles are to be deliverable, at the risk and expense of the contractor, at Boston, Mass., New-York and Albany, N.Y., Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Penn., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D.C., Louisville, Ky., Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill.; in such quantities and at such times as the Department may order during the term of the contract, and, before delivery, they are to be rigidly inspected at the place of their manufacture; none being received or paid for which are in any respect inferior to the samples before referred to.

The average number of mail bags annually required will probably not exceed the following estimate, to wit: 8,000 Mail Pouches, including both those of leather and of canvas; 500 Horse Mail Bags, and 40,000 Mail Sacks, both of cotton and jute canvas. But the Postmaster-General will reserve the right to order more or less of any or all of the same, as the wants and interests of the service may seem to him to demand.

A decision on the bids will be made on or before the 24th day of April next, and the successful bidder or bidders will be required to enter into contract, with bond and sufficient sureties, within thirty days thereafter.

The amounts of bonds required will be as follows, to wit:

For furnishing Leather Pouches, ten thousand dollars.

For furnishing Canvas Pouches, ten thousand dollars.

For furnishing Horse Mail Bags, five thousand dollars.

For furnishing Cotton Canvas Sacks, ten thousand dollars.

For furnishing Jute Canvas Sacks, ten thousand dollars.

The Postmaster-General hereby reserves the right to accept proposals by classes separately or in the aggregate, as may be necessary to obtain the lowest prices; and also to reject all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government shall require such action.

No proposal will be considered if not accompanied with a bond of the penal sum of five thousand dollars, duly executed by two sureties, (whose sufficiency must be certified by a Judge of a Court of Record, attested by the Clerk of such Court under the seal thereof,) conditioned for the bidders entering into contract with requisite bond and sufficient sureties, within the time herein required, in case such proposals be accepted by the Postmaster-General.

Blank forms of these bonds and of proposals will be furnished on application to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Mail Bags," and be addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D.C. JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND SUB-TREASURY, BOSTON, MASS., OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, March 20, 1871.

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent, until 12 M., April 20, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place, the iron work of the third and fourth floors and roof of the new Post-office and Treasury Building, in Boston, Mass., as exhibited by drawings marked [illegible], and the accompanying plans and schedule, consisting principally of rolled wrought iron beams and girders.

The work to be delivered and put in place at such times as may, from time to time, be required by the Superintendent, provided that each floor and the roof shall be made the subject of a separate order, and that the contractor shall be allowed thirty days for the making and putting in place of each floor, and ninety days for making and putting in place the roof.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and machinery belonging to the building, in putting the work in place, without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department when required.

Scaffolding will be furnished by the contractors.

The work will not be subdivided among the different bidders, but will be considered and awarded in the aggregate.

Ninety per cent. of the amount due will be paid on the completion of each floor, the balance on the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District-Attorney of the District where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed to the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, and of the printed form and schedule, will not be considered, neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals must be indorsed "Bids for Iron-work, Post-office and Sub-Treasury, Boston, Mass.," and addressed to Gridley J. F. Bryant, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION IN TEXAS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Jan. 2, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received until MONDAY, the 1st of May, 1871, at 12 M., for the transportation of Army Supplies, from the 1st day of July, 1871, to the 30th day of June, 1872, on the following routes, viz.:

ROUTES NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned; a copy of the latter, with this advertisement to be attached to each proposal offered.

JAMES A. EKIN, Chief Quartermaster.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

MADISON AND PORTAGE RAILROAD COMPANY OF WISCONSIN FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, March 27, 1871, at 12½ o'clock P.M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) (for account of whom it may concern,) $74,000 Madison and Portage Railroad Company of Wisconsin First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, dated October, 1870; due 1890, interest payable April and October, (bpr'd.,) $1,000 each.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Broker, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

AARON CHEVALIER & CO., Auctioneers, sales-room No. 469 Broadway.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, AT 10 O'CLOCK, BY INSTRUCTION OF MR. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, at his store, No. 571 Broadway, near Prince-street, the entire stock of fine DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, CLOCKS, BRONZES AND CUTLERY.

Also the entire store-fixtures, safe and counter show-cases, elegant gas-fixtures, &c., &c. Catalogues at sale; full particulars hereafter.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY J. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 27, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 5 East River:

4,800 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.

1,100 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.

Cargo brig Zoe.

Immediately after on Pier East River:

4,000 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.

1,800 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.

Cargo brig Caprera, from Palermo.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF H. FELLOWES & CO., No. 28 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 2, 1871.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FELLOWES & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

C. FELLOWES, Jr. BIRNEY FELLOWES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given, that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is FELLOWES & CO.; that the general business intended to be transacted by such partnership is a general stock, commission and brokerage business; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in said business are CORNELIUS FELLOWES, Jr., BIRNEY FELLOWES and DAVID F. MORGAN; that the said CORNELIUS FELLOWES, Jr., and BIRNEY FELLOWES are general partners, and severally reside in the village of Edgewater, County of Richmond and State of New-York; that the said DAVID F. MORGAN is a special partner, and his place of residence is also in the said village of Edgewater, County of Richmond and State of New-York; that the amount of capital which the said DAVID F. MORGAN has contributed to the common stock is as follows, viz.: the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the third day of March, A.D. 1871, and the day at which it will terminate is the first day of January, A.D. 1875.

C. FELLOWES, Jr., } General Partners.
BIRNEY FELLOWES, }
DAVID F. MORGAN, Special Partner.

(Internal revenue stamp $ [illegible] cancelled.)

Dated NEW-YORK, March 2, 1871.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DR. CURTIS ON "MANHOOD."

A Medical Essay on the cause and cure of Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Sedentary Life, Excess, overtaxed Constitution, Abuses of the System, &c., &c. Eighteenth edition; synopsis of the impediments to Marriage, and the remedies therefor—the results of 20 years' successful practice, by E. DE F. CURTIS, M.D., F.R.C.S., &c.

"Curtis on Manhood should be read by the young for its instruction, and by the afflicted as a source of relief. It will injure no one."—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

"There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether he be parent, preceptor or clergyman."—*London Times.*

Price $1 by mail. Address Dr. CURTIS, No. 9 Tremont-place, Boston, Mass.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1871.

Announcements this Morning.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner Lenox-st.
SIXTH. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Fisher, Ringgold, Mrs. Barry and Miss Helen Tracy.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., near Sixth-av.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Chanfrau, Anderson, Miss Bella and Miss Peterson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HORIZON. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Wheelock, Jordauer, Miss Agnes Elliot, Miss Ada Rowland and Miss Price.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-fourth-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Stoddart, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
JANE EYRE. (first act) and scenes from HAMLET and MARY STUART. Leading characters by Miss Bateman.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. (German spoken.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
59th-st., near 6th-av.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st., near Court-st.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Miss Christine Nilsson, Miss A. L. Cary, and Messrs. Brignoli, Vogler and Vivarelli.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
One copy, one year.....$3
Ten copies, one year.....25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
Five copies, one year.....8
Ten copies, one year.....15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Twenty copies, one year.....25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.....3

Subscriptions in either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
The SEMI-WEEKLY and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.
Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.
Business Notices, 25th page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.
General Notices, 25th page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.
City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 50 cents per line each insertion.
Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.
The above have been the first advertising rates of the New-York TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to hand in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 82 West 14th-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 32 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York TIMES in that city.

Notice.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The situation in Paris is reported as less satisfactory, and the success of the efforts at conciliation is doubtful, the insurgents having partially broken off negotiations. The insurrectionary *Official Journal* throws all the blame of the recent massacre on the "men of order," who, it alleges, commenced the demonstration. Gen. PHIL SHERIDAN is said to have witnessed the affair, and is cited as authority for the statement made by the *Journal*. On Saturday afternoon the battalions guarding the First and Second Arrondissements were ordered to redouble their vigilance and prepare for defense, though no attack was made by the insurgents. On the contrary, the shops remained open, and the omnibuses ran undisturbed—an unfailing sign of peace and quiet. RAUVIER and FLOURENS, insurgent leaders, have issued a manifesto demanding the creation of an army composed wholly of National Guards. Gens. CHANZY and LAMORICIÈRE have been released by the insurgents. Admiral SAISSET has issued an address calling on loyal citizens and soldiers to rally in favor of order and trust him to save the Republic. The Central Committee, the Paris Deputies and the reinstated Mayors have joined in a proclamation ordering the elections to take place yesterday, (Sunday,) to which the *Debats* objects, as no hour had been named for the voting. The genuineness of the proclamation is also doubted.

Paris was quiet yesterday, and the city resuming its normal appearance. The cannon on the barricades have been withdrawn and turned inwards.

The elections in Paris passed off quietly yesterday, and the Central Republican Committee has resigned its functions to the newly-elected Municipal Government. Admiral LAVEAUX has disbanded the loyal battalions and gone to Versailles. The Deputies of the Republican Left have resolved to support the Government so long as it remains true to the Republic.

The representatives of Spain, Italy and Hungary have presented the congratulations of their Sovereigns to Emperor WILLIAM on the restoration of the German Empire.

Order has been restored at Lyons, and the Prefect released. Four insurgent agents have been arrested at Havre. The Versailles Government have issued a proclamation assuring the Protests that order will be restored, and the Republic preserved. The troops in Lyons are praised for their patriotism and success. The health of Emperor NAPOLEON is reported good. The statement that his emissaries are giving the insurgents money is pronounced to be false.

CONGRESS.

The Senate only was in session Saturday. Mr. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, appeared, and was sworn in. Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution, asking for all the particulars of the expense of supporting naval vessels near San Domingo, which was laid over, under objection. The contested cases of GOLDTHWAITE, of Alabama, and BLODGETT, of Georgia, were discussed, but not disposed of. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was then taken up, variously amended, and finally adopted. One of the amendments appropriates $40,000 for means of saving life and property on the New-Jersey coast. This completed the business of the day. Today Mr. SUMNER is expected to deliver his speech on San Domingo.

GENERAL.

The *Tennessee* with the San Domingo Commissioners on board, arrived at Charleston, S. C., yesterday morning. The Commissioners set out as once for Washington.

The hall erected at the National Military Asylum, Augusta, Me., for dramatic purposes, was destroyed by fire on Saturday.

South American advices state that a new Ministry had been formed at Rio Janeiro, headed by OLIVEIRA as President of the Council. Gen. LOPES JORDAN had again been defeated, and was driven to Paraguay. The Emperor had made an attack on Paraguay, the result not being known.

The Wisconsin Legislature adjourned on Saturday sine die.

Miss BONAPARTE, now residing in Baltimore, has received a dispatch from her grandfather, Gen. JEROME BONAPARTE, of the French Army, who has been in active service up to the surrender of Paris, stating that he had arrived safely in London.

The British Foreign Office has received a telegram, dated at Pekin on the 9th of March, to the effect that all was quiet in the North of China.

CHARLES FRIEND, a prominent citizen residing near Petersburg, Va., was murdered on Friday by a band of negroes. He was not dead when found in the woods, but lived only long enough to relate the circumstances of the assault.

There was a white frost visible on Saturday in Virginia, near Fredericksburg.

JOHN TAPPAN died on Saturday at Boston at the age of nearly ninety. He was a distinguished merchant, and had held the office of President and Treasurer of the American Tract Society for forty years. He was identified with the foreign missions, and numerous other benevolent societies.

A band of armed vigilants forced their way into the jail of Virginia City, Nevada, on Saturday morning, and taking possession of a prisoner named ARTHUR PERRIN HERRAN, who had killed a man in a saloon a few months ago, proceeded to hang him. The affair was conducted in a very orderly and expeditious manner.

The Welland Canal will open on the 5th prox.

The last of the pirate treasure seeking parties has returned to San Francisco, from Cocos Island, and stated that no treasure was found. One of the party had been accidentally shot dead by a companion while hunting wild hogs.

What We May Look Forward To.

There has probably never been seen in any civilized community, legislation so disgraceful as that which has been carried on during the present session at Albany. We do not forget previous sessions, but this year the record is one of unbroken darkness. Scheme after scheme has been introduced, for the sole purpose of putting money in the pockets of that gang of "politicians" against which the whole force of public opinion will shortly be arrayed. These men are now acting like desperadoes when the Police are on their track. They feel that they have very little time left in which to pursue their operations, and they are resolved to carry off as much plunder as they can before the bolt strikes them. It is impossible for any set of adventurers to go on for any length of time successfully, under the exposures of their misdeeds which are now constantly being made. We need scarcely tell our readers once more that the TWEED faction have made numerous efforts to stop these exposures. They have called in the resources which they usually find irresistible, first trying to bribe their most formidable assailants to keep silence, and then endeavoring to "bully" them down. They have still one or two moves in reserve, or think they have, and are fools enough to suppose that they can prevent the expression of honest opinion by devices similar to those which a despotic ruler would use if he encountered opposition. They will live long enough to find out their mistake, and in the meanwhile we have no objection to their indulging in the only hope which is now left open to them. They will discover that a free Press is a very hard thing to strangle, and that their attempts to strangle it will only add to that load of infamy which is already hurrying them to destruction.

We do not blame Democrats exclusively for the tactics which have already been employed, or for those which the Sweenyites are now whispering about among their confederates as destined to be tried next. There are some Republicans who are equally guilty. Republicans have taken bribes at Albany, and they have assisted elsewhere in trying to avert the fate which is quite sure to overtake the clique who swindled the public out of about twelve million dollars last year alone, and who have basely withheld from the public all financial explanations. The winter began by the disgraceful contrivance of Messrs TAYLOR and MARSHALL O. ROBERTS to suppress the demand for those annual and quarterly reports of receipts and expenditures which the Controller ought to render to the public. No matter whether the City accounts are faithfully kept or not, the public is entitled to have a properly-audited report of them—and the fact that the City authorities dare not present that report is presumptive evidence against their honesty. Even the *Evening Post* is now compelled to come out and say that the City accounts ought to be made public. Yet the same organ has been assuring us for weeks together that the MARSHALL O. ROBERTS certificate—prepared under the eye of the Controller, after a single afternoon in his office—ought to be accepted as satisfactory proof that the public money has been properly spent. Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, as a Republican, joined in an artful attempt to deprive the tax-payers of that full account of the expenditure of their money to which the citizens of every free community are justly entitled. It is their right. They need not ask for it as a favor. If there has been no embezzlement of the public funds, why suppress the reports? We say that there has been wholesale and reckless misappropriation of those funds, and we will prove it if the Controller will allow an experienced accountant to go carefully over the books in his department. We do not see how any one can pretend that this is a "vague" charge. It is the sort of charge which very few bank directors, or any body of men placed in positions of responsibility, would allow to be made against them without seeking to furnish a conclusive answer—unless, of course, they were thieves, when they would naturally desire to bribe individual writers, or gag a newspaper, or put Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS forward to vindicate "Republican" principles in a way which we may some day explain a little more in detail.

These men are yet to learn that a gigantic system of fraud cannot be maintained by attempts to abolish the freedom of the Press, or by the plan of corrupting legislators, Democratic or Republican. Stop one voice today, and there will be twenty raised on the same side, but with increased power, to-morrow. The slaveholders of the South tried to quell opposition by making raids upon individuals, but they found that for one enemy they struck down, a host sprung into existence. This same truth SWEENY and ROBERTS and TAYLOR and all the rest of the fraternity are now anxious to be taught. We will undertake to teach it to them, in a way they will never forget, before we have done with them. What we demand is very simple—an honest Government and an incorruptible Judiciary. Is the Sweeny partnership mad enough to suppose that this demand can ever be silenced by plots which are modeled on the ideas of the middle ages? The best thing they can do is to amend their lives. We cannot promise them that amendment will bring them safety, for they are hopelessly doomed—from HOFFMAN at the head of their gang, to MATHANIEL SANDS at the tail. They may put forward "Republicans" to do their dirty work for them, but that trick will not deceive the public a second time. The light of day has been let in to their transactions, and they know in their craven hearts that the ground will crumble from beneath their feet, as it is trembling now, and that the day will come when they will sink out of sight amid the execrations of the people they have plundered and oppressed. Justice may move with slow steps, but the God of justice is not asleep, and there is no power on earth which can avert the retribution now preparing for the criminals who have rendered liberty in a free community an unmeaning sound, and trodden every pure and honorable principle into the mire.

"Receivers" Who Are Worse than Thieves.

It ought to be well understood—and we venture to say that it is perfectly well understood by all persons who are conversant with the state of municipal affairs—that the greatest difficulty in the way of obtaining steam communication between the upper and lower ends of Manhattan Island, is the unwillingness of capitalists to sink large sums of money in an enterprise which would necessarily be at the mercy of the City Ring. This being the real state of the case, the controversies going on all the time about the comparative merits of the various plans proposed, have about them some of the features of a comedy. These plans are so numerous, that it is not unnatural that the outside world should suppose that there were some immense obstacles of a physical or commercial nature in the way of the work. But we run no risk in assuring our readers that it is neither the cost nor the nature of the undertaking which bars the way. There is nothing either novel or frightful or extraordinarily difficult, in either the underground or the viaduct plan. Plenty of cities have the railroads carried into them on viaducts; London has a complete system of subterranean steam communication; and there is no city in which the necessity for intramural steam communication is so great as in New-York—no city in which it would be nearly as likely to pay well, because there is none, as we have frequently remarked in these columns, in which population has such a strong tendency to run in one direction. The shape of the island, and the flow of population upward, would give the new line almost a monopoly of whatever traffic there now is, and its construction would very rapidly create above the Central Park what might almost be called a new city.

A company was formed two years ago under as favorable auspices as any company is likely to enjoy. The corporators were men of the highest commercial standing, and after a thorough discussion of their project, we believe only one difficulty was experienced in carrying it out. The capital could not be raised. It was no wonder that it could not be raised, because the whole property of the company would be at the mercy of the Municipal Government, or in other words, of Messrs. TWEED and SWEENY. What this means, the managers of the railroad and gas companies, and the leading real estate owners, can explain to anybody if they choose. In short, to speak plainly, no underground or overground railroad can ever be worked in this City, without paying a considerable and always an *uncertain* sum to the City authorities, in the shape of black-mail. This is the real truth of the matter.

Of course no corporation would have anything of this kind to fear, if it had the Courts to apply to, but the connivance of the Courts is part of the Ring system. Those who flatter themselves that there are limits to what the Judges will attempt in the way of wrong-doing, or that the Courts of the United States afford a sufficient protection against them, would do well to consider two occurrences which have recently taken place in this district. The first is an incident of one of those curious complications known in Mr. D. D. FIELD'S office as "the Ramsey suits." In that, FISK and GOULD had determined to get possession of the Susquehanna Railroad, and had with their friends bought up nearly, but not quite, enough of the stock to give them the victory at an approaching election of the directors. They could purchase no more; so what were they to do? They began a suit in which they alleged that three thousand shares belonging to a Mr. GROESBECK and others were illegally issued, and null and void, and should be canceled, and asked to have "a receiver" appointed to take and hold the shares. They got an order at once, directing GROESBECK to give up the shares, and appointing a friend, or we should, perhaps, rather say a confederate, of their own "receiver"—and he got the shares from GROESBECK; but as soon as he got them, far from putting them away as null and void, and keeping them for cancellation, he coolly went to the election, and voted on them in the Fisk interest, thus giving FISK the victory. Then he turned round on the unfortunate GROESBECK, and demanded fifteen thousand dollars as "receiver's" fees. That is, they absolutely took away a man's property from him under false pretenses, used it against his interest in a fraudulent manner, and then sought to make him pay an enormous sum for their time and trouble. We are quite sure there is no story quite equal to this in the legal history of any civilized country, and the only thing we can recall which at all resembles it is that one Lady WORTLEY MONTAGU tells of the Turkish Pasha, who, on his journeys through his province used to make the villagers supply him and his suite with great quantities of food, and then compel them to pay handsome damages in money for the wear and tear of his teeth in eating it.

The other "little story" is that of the sixty thousand shares belonging to the foreign stockholders of the Erie Road, which were sent up to FISK'S office to be registered, now nearly a year ago. FISK, finding out whose the shares were, and that they would probably be used against him, coolly seized them, applied to the Courts to appoint a "receiver" of these, and a "receiver" was accordingly appointed, who "received" and holds them to this day. The case has at last reached a point in the United States Court at which the "receiver" will probably be obliged to disgorge the plunder; but, in the meantime, the parties will have been probably a full year deprived of their property, and this without a shadow of excuse.

Now, when all sorts of investments are tempting people all over the world, they are not likely to be very ready to invest in enterprises which are exposed to operations of this kind. In the existing condition of the Courts and of the Bar, no man and no establishment is absolutely safe against "receivers." We say advisedly, that no man in this City can be sure that a personal enemy, or a rival in business, will not begin a suit against him, and have a "receiver" appointed to take charge of his effects, and hold them as long as it suits the plaintiff's purpose, and then make the owner pay him for his trouble in taking charge of them. This sounds incredible, but it is strictly and literally true. It is quite possible that fresh instances may be supplied before long, and in a way which will attract the attention of the people from one end of the country to the other. We will undertake, however, to say in advance that the persons engaged in this outrage of fraudulent receiverships will fall victims to their own pretty little plots.

A Star Prophet.

A new star has arisen in the East, who bids fair to rival the polygamous prophet of Salt Lake. Not, let us hasten to say, in the accumulation of wives, but in the enunciation of prophecy. In order that due value may be set upon this gentleman's revelations, we should explain in the first place who he is. Be it known, then, that he is a clergyman—Rev. THOMAS BERNEY by name. He is likewise a Master of Arts, the rector of Brecon Aab, and a member of the Senate of Cambridge. Last, but what some would think by no means least, he is a member of the famous Carlton Club. That a gentleman enjoying all these distinctions is unlikely to be under any worldly necessity for turning prophet is manifest, and consequently his vaticinations should be received with all the grace that this presumable immunity entails. Mr. BERNEY, like JOE SMITH and other similarly-favored beings, has felt called upon to give mankind the benefit of his experience without reserve. He has consequently published the first installment of his *Visions*, which, we are given to understand, will be followed by others equally startling and momentous. Unlike most of the Spiritualists, or the Table-tippers, Mr. BERNEY deals with the most practical things of life; and it is this fact which endows his announcements with a unique spice of interest. His staple topics, for example, are the siege of Paris, the University Tests bill, the policy of Bismarck, the chances of the Papacy, and the Ecclesiastical Titles bill. Visions on such themes must, it will be admitted, possess no common interest. Mr. BERNEY is so far at ease on this point that, as we have said, he has favored the world with a publication much discussed at last accounts by the London Press. A brief examination of some of its details will demonstrate the importance of this work, and its probable influence on society.

Mr. BERNEY'S first revelation concerns the University Tests bill. He says that, on the 23d of April, 1870, he had a dream. In that dream he saw a beautiful garden. Hard by stood an angel, whom Mr. BERNEY asked, "What is that little garden?" "That," affably replied the angel, "is Cambridge. There will be a fight this year for that little garden of Cambridge." On the Monday after this the bill above named was read for the first time in the House of Commons, and in high exultation the prophet calls on mankind to rejoice over so signal an evidence of his power. Another day he dreamed that he was out shooting, and that he blazed away at a covey of red grouse, of which one fell. This, Mr. BERNEY promptly announced to be the precursor and symbol of the fall of Marshal MCMAHON. On another occasion, in slumber, he saw a big bird fly over a tree and then drop. Straightway he affirmed that this typified the French Emperor, who would soon fall from his "pride of place," and pitch headlong likewise. On still another occasion, and this time not in a dream, the prophet awoke before it was light, and heard distinctly uttered the following words: "The burden of the bird from the South; take a sheep's head and cut it in halves." Mr. BERNEY does not say whether he obeyed this thrilling and remarkable injunction. He tells us, however, that he communicated it to Mr. H. W. WEBB, at the Carlton Club, and that that gentleman was duly impressed by it; but entirely omits, if we may trust the account before us, to explain its application. This, although, perhaps, of trivial moment, might have served to make the narrative even more impressive. A great number of highly-important things were, however, we are assured, duly predicted; and the obvious query why, in such case, the revelations were not made public before the events, is anticipated by the statement that they were imparted to various persons, friends of the prophet, who did not feel at liberty to share the treasure of his confidence with the world. This, of course, is altogether satisfactory.

We venture to suggest to the editor of the *Moody Voice*—a publication noticed a short time since in these columns—that he forthwith put himself in communication with the Prophet BERNEY with a view to obtaining his services as a regular correspondent. Such revelations as the prophet's would be in singular harmony with the sociological and progressive tone of the *Voice*, and, we feel sure, would meet abundant appreciation. The opportunity would also thus be afforded to Mr. BERNEY to make known his visions before the events they refer to occur. We admit that the plan of secret revelation to private friends is not without its advantages; but those of publicity through the *Moody Voice* would be far more patent and universal, and we trust no time will be lost in making use of this medium.

Heavy Rewards for Catching Criminals.

Reference has already been made in these columns to the impolicy of permitting public officers to participate in the rewards offered for the arrest of criminals. Whether it is conducive to the highest morality that even private citizens should become accustomed to expect pay for doing what is, after all, every citizen's duty, is at least doubtful. But there can be no doubt whatever of the impropriety of the practice in the case of officers of justice. They are employed and paid for the express purpose of apprehending evil-doers, and to offer them gratuities for doing their paid work is simply to debauch their honesty and ruin their efficiency.

How utterly demoralizing and destructive of the very end at which it aims is the whole system of rewards, the Nathan case admirably exemplifies. Here the rewards offered for the arrest of the murderer amounted in the aggregate to $50,000, and, as a consequence, the interests of justice were totally subordinated to the cravings of avarice. More than once, it is said, the suspected assassin was allowed to slip out of the very grasp of the law, because his captors were fearful that their greed would not be satisfied with a fair proportion of the spoils. And even now, when suspicion has almost matured to certainty of the criminal's identity, when his name and description are matter of public notoriety, he is still preserved from arrest by the sordid jealousy of rival detectives. We reprinted the other day, from a Buffalo paper, an article in which plain expression was given to the conviction that Superintendent KELSO'S offer of $8,300 for the arrest of FORRESTER was dictated by a desire to monopolize the remainder of the original reward himself. Of course, with the state of feeling among the persons most interested in catching FORRESTER, there is little likelihood that he will ever be caught at all. And we have thus presented the curious anomaly that the more heinous the crime, and the greater the reward offered for the apprehension of the criminal, the safer he is from detection or punishment. It is, perhaps, not too much to say that if all rewards for the Nathan murderer were withdrawn today, there would be a better chance of the arrest of FORRESTER than at any time since he was first suspected of the murder.

The plan of bribing our Police officers to do their duty is radically wrong. It accustoms them to look for a law-breaker, not because he has broken the law which they are sworn and paid to protect, but because his arrest will put so many dollars in their pockets. What is worse it substitutes for the sense of duty and professional ambition, which would furnish the surest guarantee of energy and fidelity in the force, the most paltry and deteriorating of incentives to exertion. What would an army be worth in which honor was fostered by avarice, and valor stimulated by pecuniary rewards? Our policemen are, in some sense, soldiers, and susceptible to many of the influences that affect a military career. If we educate them to a high standard of duty, if we encourage them to look for the rewards of courage and skill in the public approbation of their superiors and the community, in promotion, and in decorations of honor, rather than in dollars and cents, we shall do more toward the suppression of crime than by making a rich man of every successful thief-taker.

New Operations in Gas.

A few days since, we alluded to the scheme of the Ring involved in the operations of the New-York Mutual Gas Company, and exposed the manner in which it was attempting to convert the gas supply of the City into a machine for its private enrichment. It now appears that a new project is on foot, which aims at no less than procuring the exclusive right to supply gas to "all that portion of the City lying north of Seventy-ninth-street, including all the Central Park in its entire width and length," the latter (to secure a proper subserviency) being subject to the consent of the Department of Public Parks, i. e., PETER B. SWEENY.

To the general purpose of the act, so far as it fairly and honestly provides for the lighting of the upper part of the City, and of the Central Park, there can be but little objection. But, when it comes to awarding this power as an exclusive right, it is open to suspicion and censure, notwithstanding the clause which provides that such "exclusive privilege" shall not be construed to affect "any exclusive rights or privileges, if any, vested in any incorporated company in said City." It is instructive to notice how the Ring has corrupted the bill into one for its own benefit. Besides ISAAC P. MARTIN and one or two other "prominent citizens," who are probably anxious to secure the lighting of this portion of the City, there appear the following names:

EDWARD J. SHANDLEY—Police Justice and Chairman of Tweed Monument Association.
JOEL A. FITHIAN—Son-in-law to Controller CONNOLLY and Deputy Tax Commissioner.
ANDREW J. SMITH—a relative of HUGH SMITH, and counsel for the collection of personal taxes and a protégé of PETER B. SWEENY'S; MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff, together with a number of lesser lights whose names, although purposely selected for their obscurity, are leaders or subordinate politicians in the City Government and represent the leaders of the Ring. For the Ring's benefit, they will execute assignments in blank of their interest before the bill is signed by the Governor—if they have not already done so—this being the customary plan in cases where valuable franchises are given in bills of this description. The number of such "dummies" is always sufficient to place the whole corporation under the control of the Ring.

This bill has been kept so modestly in the background, that few of those who will be affected by it were aware of its existence until Mr. THOMAS C. FIELDS called it up, and moved for its third reading. As there is "a great deal of money in it," TWEED, SWEENY, and their confreres in the Legislature will undoubtedly permit the measure to become law.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Republicans of Connecticut are preparing for the contest of next Monday, with great hopes of success. The contest is free from many of the disadvantages which weighed upon the Republicans in New-Hampshire. The nominations are acceptable to the whole party. The nominating Convention left no bitterness behind, and the canvass is not hampered with awkward side issues. The Hartford *Courant* is quite confident of carrying the State and electing three Congressmen. Speaking of the Fourth (RAYMOND'S) District, it says: "In the Fourth District Mr. COGSWELL, the Republican candidate, is gaining strength daily. His opponent's bribery schemes to secure his election, four years ago, are now understood, and his movements will be carefully watched, though he has agents at work who will defy detection; but we have confidence in the people of the district, and believe they will not consent, if they are allowed a fair vote, to be further represented by a man who employs corrupt means to control elections." A victory in Connecticut would go far to retrieve the defeat in New-Hampshire, and serve to tone down the premature rejoicings of the Democracy.

We publish, elsewhere, an exposure of the TWEED Tax bill, made by Mr. DENNIS A. HAWKINS before the Executive Committee of the "Council of Reform." Much stress has been laid by the well-meaning but misguided Mr. PETER COOPER on the clause in the bill which limits the tax to two per cent on the valuation of 1871. This clause was eagerly inserted for the purpose of deluding the simple. It might be supposed that the two per cent would be on the specific valuations, when, in reality, it is on the aggregate valuation. This aggregate might be swelled to enormous figures by assuming non-taxable and non-existing property. When the latter class of property is struck from the total by the Commissioners the proportion of the tax would fall on the remainder of the property, so that the tax of individuals might be five, six, or even eight per cent, while that limit on the aggregate of Jan. 1, 1871, would be but two per cent. The intention of this bill is to cover up the frauds of Controller CONNOLLY, prevent the tax-payers from knowing what becomes of the money, and under the clause of section 2, to allow money to be appropriated "to such other purposes as they (the Commissioners) shall find to require the same," thus placing in the hands of TWEED, SWEENY, HALL and CONNOLLY, a fund sufficient to nominate, and if possible elect, a Democratic President in 1872. The bill will give this quartet of worthies absolute power over the property of the City of New-York, and full control of every branch of the Municipality, for, with the exception of paying the State tax and the interest on $70,000,000 of City bonds, the money is at the disposal of the "Ring." Is not this a pretty scheme for Republicans to advocate?

Senator BAYARD, of Delaware, declared in the debate on the President's Message, that the Democratic Party had no sympathy with the Ku-klux Klan. How does it happen, then, that the victims of the Klan, white and black, are always chosen from the Republican ranks? Why are men persecuted by it for political opinions, and why are Democrats, both in and out of Congress, so anxious to screen the perpetrators of these crimes, and prevent inquiry into them? Senator BAYARD will not find ready credence when he declares that Democrats do not approve of acts committed by their own friends, for the purpose of advancing party interests.

The Schurz-Brown movement in Missouri resulted in the election of a Legislature which sent FRANK BLAIR to the United States Senate, and which, according to the St. Louis *Democrat*, is a disgrace to the State. The recommendations of Gov. BROWN were neglected, and only one bill of a general character was passed. The *Democrat*, which helped to elect this Legislature, in speaking of the House, says "the House has been little better than a bear garden, and not so successful as a well-superintended and managed bear garden might be." The attempt of Gov. BROWN and Senator SCHURZ to reform the Republican Party by coalescing with Democrats has not met with so much success as to warrant a repetition of the experiment.

To its many other claims to notoriety, Erie has now added that of having been mulcted in one of the largest amounts of damages for personal injuries ever awarded in this country. In April, 1865, occurred the Carr's Rock disaster, by which Mr. CAMDEN C. DYKE sustained severe injuries. The case was originally tried and decided in the Kings County Supreme Court, then carried to the Court of Appeals, where the judgment was affirmed, and on Saturday the proceedings were finally closed by the usual adoption of the judgment of the Supreme Court. If everybody who suffered from the culpable neglect of railroad companies could afford to fight out their claims in this way, we should have less of the recklessness of railroad officials, and less neglect of ordinary precautions in a traffic which makes frequent holocausts of human beings.

The *Tennessee*, with the San Domingo Commissioners on board, arrived at Charleston yesterday morning. The Commissioners immediately landed, and proceeded to Washington, where they will probably arrive to-day. The ship cannot now sink "with all on board," this evening. It is understood that their report is prepared, and that it is the intention of the President to have it submitted to Congress without delay, in order that the facts may be before the people. After that, by all means, let the people decide the question in their own way.

Mr. BERGH has made a seasonable protest against the "disregard of the property, limbs and lives" of our citizens which is evinced on every occasion of an alarm of fire. The Fire-

THE FRAUDULENT TAX LEVY.

How the Swindles of the Ring are to be Covered Up.

The Truth about Tweed's Tax Bill—The Controller's Five Millions of Illegal Expenditures Provided for—Millions for the Presidential Campaign Fund—The Common Schools Threatened—Dexter A. Hawkins' Exposé.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York City Council of Political Reform—an Association made up of men of both political parties—men of wealth and position who have not heretofore taken a conspicuous part in politics, but who believe that the protection of liberty and property demands that public affairs should be placed in the hands of honest and capable men—held at their rooms on Saturday evening, the new bill of Mr. Tweed, entitled "An act to make provision for the local Government of the City and County of New-York," came up for discussion. Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins made the principal address, of which the following are the main points:

THE TWO PER CENT. CLAUSE A FRAUD.

Section 1 of this bill is intended to convey the idea to the tax-payers that for the next two years they are not to be taxed above two per cent. upon the assessed value of their respective pieces of property. But such is not the true meaning and legal effect of that section. Under that section one may find his taxes four or six per cent., so far as we now can tell, upon the assessed value of his property; as, for instance, if your house and lot is assessed at $20,000, you would suppose at first glance, under section 1, you would be assessed only $400, but it may be $800 or $1,200.

The valuation of property in the City of New-York for purposes of assessment is in theory made as of the 1st day of January of each year. The valuation for the year 1871 is made as of the 1st day of January, 1871. What that valuation is the public now do not know, and they have no means of knowing. It may, for aught we can tell, be $2,000,000,000. Whatever it may be, section 1 gives the right to put upon the property of the City as a tax a sum in the aggregate equal to two per cent. upon this gross nominal valuation, which, on a valuation of $2,000,000,000, would be $40,000,000.

Now, the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments are open to hear objections to this valuation up to the 30th day of April, and after all objections are made they then have the power to reduce that valuation as much as they see fit. But this reduction of the valuation does not reduce the gross amount to be raised by taxation one cent; it simply increases the rate of taxation that the individual has to pay on his property. The bill provides that the sum to be raised may be equal to two per cent. on the valuation now fixed—that is, the gross nominal valuation made on the 1st day of January of this year. If, after all objections are filed to that valuation, the Commissioners find that they have included in the valuation $500,000,000 of nominal corporate property, which has no real existence, and hence cannot pay any tax, that will have to be stricken from the valuation. If they find they have included in the valuation $500,000,000 above what the value of the property of the respective citizens ought to be assessed, they, after the 30th of April, have the right to take off that $500,000,000 also, reducing the whole valuation to what they think it should actually be. But this reduced valuation of $1,000,000,000 will have to pay the whole sum which has already been fixed at two per cent. on the gross nominal valuation of $2,000,000,000, fixed as of the 1st day of January, 1871. To illustrate: Today I received notice that a certain corporation was put down in the valuation at $1,000,000, making it increase the amount to be raised this year by tax in this City two per cent. on that $1,000,000, or $20,000. Now, as matter of fact, that corporation has not one cent of property, and that $1,000,000 of necessity pays no taxes whatever, and the $20,000 must be shifted on to some actual property that can pay. That is an illustration of what may and probably will make a difference of $500,000,000 between the present valuation and the one on which the taxes will be actually paid. After the aggregate amount we shall have to pay is fixed by this bill, the above $500,000,000 representing nothing will have to go out of the valuation, thus making the valuation that actually pays $500,000,000 smaller, and leaving each one of us to pay one or two per cent. more than on a cursory reading of section 1 we expect to pay.

AMOUNT TO BE SPENT UNLIMITED.

Section 2 appears to convey the idea that no more money can be spent by the City Government in each year than is actually raised by taxation. This is not the fact. That section does not include the so-called City improvements that the City Government is carrying on, such as are under the Dock Commission, the Central Park Commission, the opening of new streets and avenues and public squares, the millions of subscription made and to be made to the Brooklyn bridge, the $5,000,000 subscription to the Viaduct Railroad, the grand Croton water improvements, (which extend nearly to Albany,) which may amount to $40,000,000 more during the next year, and which are to be covered by the issue of bonds which are a first mortgage upon every man's property in the whole City.

$40,000,000 TURNED OVER TO THE RING.

Section 3, in its first clause, is clear, honest and truthful. It turns the whole public property and public money of the City and county, and all that can be squeezed out of the tax-payers, over to a close corporation of four persons, to wit, Hall, Connolly, Tweed and Sweeny. This quartet (Board of Apportionment) met in June, and after setting aside from this $40,000,000, or whatever sum is raised, the small amount that goes to the State, and the amount necessary to pay the interest on our $70,000,000 of City debt, have the absolute control of the balance. The first appropriation that they are to make out of this gigantic balance is a sum of $5,000,000 or thereabouts, to pay certain debts that have been thrust upon the City by virtue of section 4 of chapter 382 of the Session laws of last year. There was, when that act was passed, an immense number of claims against the county, which could not be recovered in any Court of justice, but which were controlled by the Ring or their friends. To enable the Ring to get their money on these claims, section 4 of said act gave the Mayor, (Hall,) the Controller, (Connolly,) and the President of the then Board of Supervisors power to audit all claims then outstanding against the County of New-York, and directed the Controller to pay all of said claims by issuing to the holders thereof revenue bonds payable out of the taxes of 1871. Now these three parties made haste to audit these claims and the Controller to pay them, but by refusing thus far to make any statement to the public of the financial transactions of the City or county for the last year, the tax-payers have no means of knowing how many millions of illegal claims have thus been audited and paid, or who were the holders of them. But the best information thus far obtained indicates it is over $5,000,000.

A FIVE-MILLION SWINDLE COVERED UP.

Now, if the City Government have to go to Albany as usual with their Tax Levy to get it authorized by the Legislature, they in that Tax Levy will have to state exactly the amount of revenue bonds issued in payment of these claims, (which revenue bonds, by their terms, are to be paid out of the taxes of 1871,) and thus show to the public the hands that have been cleaning out the Treasury. Tweed's present bill is got up, among other things, for the purpose of preventing this disagreeable exposure, for it authorizes this secret conclave of four to set aside from the money raised by taxation in 1871, sufficient money to pay the principal and interest of such bonds as may become due and payable from taxation within this year, which exactly covers this whole batch of revenue bonds so paid out by the Controller on the audit of himself, the Mayor, and the President of the former Board of Supervisors. This clause in section 3 is quite on a par with Tweed's new Broadway widening bill. There the inopportune death of one of the parties to the Ring operations made it impossible to arrange certain little matters amounting to $4,000,000 or $5,000,000, without going through the Surrogate's Court, where every claimant to an interest in a Broadway award to be paid to the estate of deceased, would have to show his claim and verify it under oath.

EVERY MAN'S SALARY AT THE MERCY OF THE RING.

As section 3 of this bill further empowers this quartet to appropriate to each branch of the City Government whatever amount of the public money they see fit, and to transfer, *ad libitum*, money from one appropriation to another, it thus gives the Ring the absolute control of every man and body of men, whether officers of Court, school-teachers, Aldermen, Police, fire, or any and all other employes under the City Government; for if any body of these men refuse to do the bidding of the Ring, this quartet could simply stop the entire appropriation of any money to pay their salaries.

TEN MILLIONS FOR ELECTIONEERING PURPOSES.

The last line of section 3 empowers the quartet to transfer any appropriation or any part of this money under their control, "to such other purpose as they shall find to require the same." Now this bill runs through two years, covering a Presidential election. Suppose the quartet decide that a campaign fund of $5,000,000 or $10,000,000 is a purpose that in their opinion requires money, they have perfect legal power under this section 3 to take that $10,000,000 out of the City Treasury and use it for campaign purposes. This is why the bill is made to extend over two years. If the Presidential election had been in 1873 instead of 1872, the bill would have been made to extend over three years.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS IN DANGER.

Suppose the Ring decide that, to get the vote of a certain religious sect, it is necessary to appropriate $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 to build churches, monasteries, nunneries, and parochial school-houses for that sect, this last line of section 3 gives them perfect legal authority to do it. Last Fall the Ring promised a certain sect that, in consideration of their votes, the $250,000 sectarian school fund appropriation should in some way be made up to that sect. Does not this section 3 give the quartet the power to make up this $250,000, and increase it even ten fold? Senator Kennedy proposed to this bill an amendment depriving this quartet of the power to appropriate any of the public money to sectarian institutions, which amendment, by the order of Mr. Tweed, was promptly voted down. Suppose the quartet decide that the public schools of this City are giving too much enlightenment and causing the voters to inquire too much into the meaning of laws and the acts of officers, can they not under this section 3 destroy the public schools by transferring the whole school money from them to some other institutions, or to refuse the appropriation altogether to the public schools? Section 3 gives this power to the quartet.

THE PUBLIC NOT TO KNOW WHAT IS DONE WITH THE MONEY.

No provision whatever is made for publication of the appropriations made by them. They may dispose of $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 and give the public no account of it whatever, as they have for the last year.

Section 4 gives these four men, or rather three of them, the control of the issuing of all bonds to be issued by the City Government, under any act of the Legislature whatever, except two small classes. This puts under their feet every commission and every authority of every Department of the City Government to raise money.

ALL TO PAY TRIBUTE TO THE RING.

Section 5 forbids the payment of any judgment obtained against the City, except an appropriation is made to pay it, and they are the body to make the appropriation. If now one gets a judgment against the City he cannot ever get a cent of money on that judgment until he first goes to the Ring and makes terms with them for the quartet to pass an appropriation to pay his judgment.

We have now some slight protection against over-taxation and misappropriation in the single fact that the Tax Levy has to be sent to Albany, presented to the Legislature, published to the people and discussed before it becomes a law. This bill of Mr. Tweed's destroys all publicity, all discussion, puts the whole gigantic subject into the hands of four men who act upon it in secret conclave, and practically tax us without limit, and then spend the money in any way they please and publish no accounts.

VARLEY AGAIN.

Reddy the Blacksmith's Sunday Amusement—Beating a Conductor.

As car No. 15 of the Bleecker-street line was passing the corner of Bleecker and Charles streets, going down-town, yesterday afternoon, the conductor was hailed by William Varley, alias "Reddy the Blacksmith," and a pal rejoicing in the euphonious nickname of "Shankie." The conductor, Thomas Q. Meehan, whose car was running a little behind time, rang the bell and stopped sufficiently long to allow "Shankie," who was ahead of "Reddy," to get on the car. "Reddy" was some distance down the street and walked toward the car leisurely, as though time was of no consequence. The conductor, who was running his car in the prescribed time, upon pain of losing his place, seeing that "Reddy" took no pains to accelerate his pace, rang the bell, and the driver started. "Shankie" immediately pulled the bell, and, bullying the conductor, asked him why he did not stop the car. The conductor said that he had stopped sufficiently long, and rang the bell to start again. "Shankie" rang the bell again, and the driver, paying no attention to the signal, continued on his course. "Reddy" had now set off upon a run, and caught up with the car. He immediately turned upon the conductor, and asked him why he didn't stop the car and wait for him. The conductor replied that he had stopped long enough for him to get on if he had only made a little haste, and that he had orders from the Company to make certain time, and that he was behind. This explanation was totally unsatisfactory to Reddy, who with that chivalrous and impetuous spirit for which he is noted, began to punch the head of the conductor in his own peculiar and most approved style, in which proceeding he received the moral support and sympathy of his friend "Shankie." The conductor after receiving a welt on the head and a cut lip, got away from "Reddy," and ran for the front of the car to get an iron hook with which to lay out his redoubtable foe. Seeing a Police Sergeant on the corner, however, he called to him for assistance, and "Reddy" was taken to the Ninth Precinct Station-house, and there locked up to await charges in the morning. Meanwhile the car was stopped, and blockaded the street, while the passengers inside were considerably alarmed. "Reddy" is now on bail for a capital offense, and this affair may become serious for him.

The Poverty of the Poor—Destitution in the Thirteenth Ward.

Although the season is so far advanced and the first month of Spring so near its close, we are still called upon to record instances of suffering that are truly pitiable. The teachers of the Thirteenth Ward Industrial School, at No. 257 Rivington-street, have by personal visitation and application made by their pupils, been brought face to face with cases of destitution that call for immediate relief. We desire to call particular attention to two or three of the most urgent. The first is that of an American woman, a widow, the family consisting of herself and sister and two small children. They have managed thus far to retain their bed, but of bedding they have none. One pair of warm shoes serves for the two adults. When their wants were finally made known, they had not had bread nor food of any kind in the house for half a day. Another distressing case is that of an American family also. The father is an invalid, incapacitated from labor for the past six months, and was formerly a hard-working industrious mechanic. He has a wife and four children. They are suffering for the common necessaries of life. On Friday last a poor woman came into the school-room asking for food. She herself had not eaten anything since the previous day. She had divided one crust between her four children at the breakfast hour. Any of our readers who may desire to know more about these cases can do so by calling at the school, or may contribute toward their relief by sending their offerings to the office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth-street, designating the purpose for which they are sent.

Desperate Affray Between Colored Men—One Stabbed.

About 5½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, Charles Landerway and John Long, both colored men, began quarreling in the saloon No. 31 Sullivan-street. The dispute originated about a woman with whom both men were acquainted, and, after a very wordy discussion, Landerway made a remark which so excited his antagonist's anger that he drew a razor from his pocket and gave Landerway a slash with it across the face, slightly disfiguring his features. Long then ran out of the saloon to his home, No. 31 Thompson-street, but was followed by Landerway, who there overtook him. The fight was again renewed, when Landerway drew a knife and stabbed Long in the back. Officer Gilmor, of the Eighth Precinct Police, having been attracted by the noise, went to the house, arrested both men, and took them to the Prince-street Police Station, where their wounds were dressed. Long's injury proving to be of a serious nature, he was removed to the Bellevue Hospital; but Landerway, not being considered in any danger, was locked up to answer the charge of felonious assault. Long is thirty-two years of age and his antagonist but twenty-five.

Singular Case of Poisoning—The Officers of the Steam-ship City of Brussels Censured.

Coroner Dempsey, on Saturday, held an inquest on the body of John Ryall, a lad aged five years, who, about ten days ago died on the Inman steamer *City of Brussels*, from the effects of poison, which was left after fumigating the ship in one of the tin cups used by emigrants on the table of the steerage. The remains, without any notification to the father or any permit from the authorities, were buried in the emigrant cemetery, near Sylvan Lake. Thursday last, the father complained to Coroner James Dempsey, who, on Friday last, had the body disinterred, and on Saturday, the jury after hearing evidence in the case from witnesses, some of whom were brought from New-York, found a verdict censuring the officers of the ship for negligence in allowing "such poisonous fluid to remain within the reach of children and adults, who were ignorant of its deadly qualities."

Ferry Reform Meeting.

A meeting of citizens of Williamsburg was held in Turn Hall, Meserole-street, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of demanding reform in the management of the Williamsburg ferries, said to be the worst in the whole country. Alderman Raber presided over the meeting. Mayor Kalbfleisch was the principal speaker. He said that reform was needed, but he thought it was rather late to attempt to get a bill through the Legislature this session for that purpose. Assemblyman Haven had introduced a bill of the kind, but he thought that gentleman lacked earnestness when he left it until the close of the session. The Mayor said that he once took $20,000 to Albany to get through a similar bill, but the Ferry Company had it all fixed with Thurlow Weed before he got there. Petitions in favor of Mr. Haven's bill were ordered to be circulated.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Sumner's Threatened Speech on San Domingo—The Honorable Senator Forgetting his Philanthropy and Fraternizing with Democrats—Landing of the San Domingo Commissioners at Charleston—Their Report—Progress of the Joint High Commission—Subscriptions for the New Loan.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Expectation is on the tip-toe regarding Mr. Sumner's speech, which is set down for to-morrow. It is known to be very long, fourteen columns, as already stated, but statements differ as to its tone and temper. Some people say it is quite mild, having been modified since first prepared, which was prior to his removal from his Committee. Others say that it is still very severe, and that its obnoxious expressions have not been toned down in the least. Its character may be fairly judged from the resolutions already submitted, on which he will speak. These resolutions are in the nature of a carefully-prepared indictment, though abounding in a characteristic superfluity of words. From their language may be inferred what will be the spirit and tone of the speech to-morrow. It need not surprise any one to hear that Senator Sumner has styled the President, in his speech, a "colossus of ignorance and incapacity," as he has done in private conversation. The course to be pursued in reply to Mr. Sumner is under consideration. It is probable that, in view of the business before the Senate and the return of the San Domingo Commissioners, no reply will be made by any Senator; but, as soon as he has concluded, the regular order will be called for, and business proceeded with as usual.

SUMNER FORGETTING HIS PHILANTHROPY.

The fact is noted here as exceedingly significant that throughout the whole debate on and consideration of the matter of Southern outrages, Senator Sumner has not uttered one word, has not once lifted up his voice in behalf of the poor white and colored victims of the hellish cruelty of the Kuklux. He has been so intent upon matters personal to himself, that he cannot find time for the aid of an oppressed race in our own borders; and then, too, the comforting sympathies of the Democrats, so profusely tendered, might be checked by an ordinary expression of Sumner's real views on such questions. There has never been seen such love-making between political enemies as has transpired on the floor of the Senate during the past three weeks between Mr. Sumner and the Democratic Senators, and such old Democratic foxes as Reverdy Johnson and Geo. H. Pendleton.

ARRIVAL OF THE TENNESSEE.

The *Tennessee* arrived at Charleston early this morning, and landed the Commissioners, Messrs. Wade, Howe and White, and Messrs. Burton, Douglass, Sigel, Foley, Wheelwright, Hitt and Capt. Wade, attachés, with several correspondents, who left Charleston at noon, and will arrive in Washington to-morrow night. The Commissioners will bring an answer to Mr. Sumner's speech. Postmaster Jones, of New-York, is here in connection with Post-office business.

THE NEW-YORK POSTAL SERVICE.

The Postmaster General recently endeavored to reduce the force of carriers in New-York to correspond with the reduced appropriations, but it has been found impossible to do so without much injury to the service. The order, therefore, has been revoked, and the service will continue as heretofore.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE LAND OFFICE.

Inasmuch as a great many complaints are being received in regard to the business of the Land Office, it is proper that some facts should be made known, which will show how easy it is to get up a reputation for economy and efficiency, and at what ultimate expense it is done. The late Commissioner, Mr. Wilson, by his long experience, and by his general reputation, had impressed upon the public mind the idea that he was almost indispensable to the office. It was also generally supposed that the business of the Bureau was in an exceptionably advanced condition, and the clerical force both efficient and sufficient for the needs of the service. The fact that Mr. Wilson had saved from the regular appropriations during the last three or four years the sum of $469,000 by keeping the clerical force reduced below the legal allotment, and the covering of that amount into the Treasury by requirement of law gave color and strength to this popular belief. The first work of the new Commissioner has been to eliminate from the rolls the names of many inefficient and incompetent clerks, and to correct a growing prevalence of intemperance in the Bureau by the prompt dismissal of every case of the kind which fell under his observation. The places thus vacated have been supplied with competent clerks of character and standing; the vacancies in the higher grades have been filled by promotions, merit alone being considered in the selections, and thus, though many of the new appointees lack experience, the office seems better prepared with respect to working material than for years before. It is found that the work of the office is deplorably in arrears. The monthly returns from many of the district offices for a full year are yet unexamined, while nearly all are from six to nine months behind. Lists of State selections under the various acts of Congress are in a state of still less forwardness, while important interests, both of settlers and purchasers, await their adjustment. Cases of contested pre-emption rights have lain undecided for two years and upward, and, with those of more recent date, number more than one thousand. All branches of the office share in this general state of arrearage. Letters, which with sufficient competent force would be answered in a week at most, lie month after month upon the desks of the corresponding clerks, who are unable to keep up with the current work brought by the daily mails. It should be stated here that nearly or quite 300 letters per day are written, recorded and mailed from the Bureau; while about as many are received, read, briefed, entered twice on the registers, and distributed for answer. It is estimated that if the whole available force of the office was employed upon the accumulated work, at least six months would be required to bring it up to date, without touching current business.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE OFFICE.

It will appear from this statement of facts, that Mr. Drummond, the new Commissioner, has entered upon no light service—no pleasant Summer pastime. He will need all his skill, all his patience, and all the aid Congress can give him in appropriating for the full quota of employes to enable him to bring the details of his office into a satisfactory condition. If it be asked how these facts were kept from the knowledge of the country the answer is easily found in the statements that the late Commissioner always kept in excellent countenance with members of Congress by an undue alacrity in answering their letters, and letting other people wait his convenience. Another thing which has, more than all else, contributed to produce the present condition of things in the office, was the desire to establish a cheap reputation for economy by withholding from those entitled by every qualification and honorable service, the merited promotions belonging to the office; keeping vacancies in the higher grades, and failing to employ the needful force, for the sake of saying that the office business could be transacted with less help than was provided by law. He was thus enabled to turn the appropriations back into the Treasury; but, the office drifted on into such a state of inefficiency as will require appropriations for additional clerk hire greatly in excess of what would at first have been necessary.

Notwithstanding these serious obstacles, which meet him on the threshold of his official career, the new Commissioner has entered upon the discharge of his duties with a zeal and determination which warrant the conclusion that the work of the office will be as competently, and certainly more thoroughly discharged, as under previous régimes; and that while promptness, as heretofore, will be observed in replying to Congressional correspondence, the great mass of the public will not, as heretofore, be left in anxious suspense or harassed by unnecessary delays respecting the titles to their homes.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

REPORT OF THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSIONERS.

The San Domingo Commissioners are expected to return to Washington early this week. The President will soon thereafter transmit their report to Congress. It is not his intention to recommend action upon it during the present session, but he desires its contents to be read by the people, in order that they may form, with the official data before them, their judgment of the question involved before action shall be taken during the next session of Congress.

WORK OF THE HIGH COMMISSION.

The Joint High Commission are giving more attention than they did a week ago to the official business before them. The subject of the fisheries was first taken up, because of the anxiety to avoid, by an accommodation of differences, any possible trouble during the coming fishing season. The other questions, however, have also been discussed, both parties have presented voluminous documents, and every facility for procuring additional information is given by one side to the other acting for it. The conferences have uniformly been pleasant, all the members acting on the belief that a failure now to adjust the pending question would leave them in a more unfavorable position than before the Commission first met. Various ingenious but fruitless attempts have been made to ascertain the exact condition of the business. Assurances, however, come from at least three distinguished and well-informed parties that there will be an equitable settlement, from the fact that all points are being adjusted to a combined arrangement. Some delay is necessarily occasioned by the British Commissioners either advising their Government of the progress of affairs or consulting it by telegraph; and it is further said that a few weeks only will elapse before the Joint High Commission will come to a conclusion of their labors. If this shall result, the President will transmit the treaty or convention to the Senate, should that body be, at the time, in session.

MILITARY MEASURES FOR AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH.

The House Select Committee will have another meeting to-morrow morning to mature a bill to meet the present condition of Southern affairs. A number of Republicans of the House, and several in the Senate express themselves as opposed to legislation on that subject, wishing to adjourn the session as soon as the Senate will consent to do so, while others apprehend, judging from Democratic utterances on the floor, and their resolve in caucus, that they will resort to dilatory motions to defeat the passage of any bill the Committee may report. The message of the President, asking for legislation, will, it is supposed, keep Congress here at least two weeks longer; but, according to present circumstances, nobody can with certainty approximate the time of adjournment.

MONEY IN CHARGE OF THE COURTS.

The President has approved of the bill requiring that all moneys in the registry of any Court of the United States, or in the hands or under the control of any officer of such Court, which were received in any cause pending or adjudicated, shall, within thirty days after the passage of this act, be deposited with the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer, or a designated depository of the United States, in the name and to the credit of the Court. All moneys hereafter received are to be deposited in like manner, provided that nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the delivery of any such money, upon security, according to the agreement of parties, under the direction of the Court. No money is to be withdrawn except by order of the Judge or Judges of the Court, respectively. If any person shall knowingly receive from a clerk or other officer, any money belonging to the registry of the Court, as a deposit loan or otherwise, he shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and on conviction fined $500, or imprisoned for a term of not less than one nor more than ten years, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The following are among the subscriptions to the new loan yesterday:

George Opdyke & Co., New-York	$100,000
Easton National Bank, Pennsylvania	100,000
National Exchange Bank, Columbus, Ohio	200,000
First National Bank, Westfield, Mass.	102,000
Shawmut National Bank, Boston, Mass.	375,000
Second National Bank, Boston, Mass.	250,000
National Bank Commerce, Philadelphia	100,000
Miners' National Bank, Pottsville, Penn.	300,000
First National, Allegheny, Penn.	310,000
Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Pittsburg	100,000
Farmers' National Bank, Ripley	155,000
First National Bank, Portland, Me.	200,000
Lincoln National Bank, Bath, Me.	100,000
First National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio	148,500
Merchants' National Bank, Providence, R. I.	100,000
First National Bank, Tamaqua, Penn.	100,000
Taunton National Bank, Mass.	179,000
First National Bank, Battle Creek, Mich.	100,000
Poughkeepsie National Bank, N. Y.	174,500
First National Bank, Morristown, Penn.	175,000
Newport National Bank, Rhode Island	115,700
Parkersburg National Bank, West Virginia	125,000
Merchants' National Bank, Dayton, Ohio	100,000
E. Thomas Gale, Troy, N. Y.	100,000
Subscription of a private party through Drexel & Co., Philadelphia	600,000
Total	$5,057,000

In addition to the above there was subscribed in amounts ranging from $50,000 to $75,000, at least $1,000,000. The aggregate amount so far subscribed is over [illegible].

Mutiny on the High Seas—Reported Barbarous Treatment of Sailors.

From the New-Orleans Times, March 22.

George Edwards, George Barrett, Bill Douglas, George Gillespie, John Stuart, Moses Mathews, Albert Wilson, John Conway, John H. Addie, and John Wilson were arrested on Monday evening, by acting Corporal Imbert and Officer Winkler, charged by Capt. W. M. Peterson, of ship *St. James*, with mutiny on the high seas. The reporters visited the sailors, all colored men, in their cell, and they gave their side of the story. One of them has his wrists badly injured, as he states, from being confined in irons for forty-three days. The wrists are festering from sores. They state that on the 27th January, in the Mersey River, while the ship was lying there, the abuses and [illegible] commenced. When being sick and unable to work they were, as they all state, forced by the Captain and first mate, one Call, to go aloft, and one of them having been shot by the Captain in the back, as he alleges, was unable to hold on to the rigging, being able to use only one arm. Addis says that the Captain twice attempted to shoot him, and once he took the pistol, which was snapped twice at him, from the Captain, and fired at him, but missed him. They say that the second mate treated them kindly, while the Captain and first mate starved them, used epithets toward them of the most disgusting kind, and refused them medicine when sick. They state further, that at one time they were not furnished with meals for ten days, living on raw turnips. One of the sailors stated that when he told the Captain that if he should live to see land he would go to law, that if he wanted to do so he would give him something to complain of, when he was ironed, stretched up, and in this condition beaten with an iron belaying pin over the head. One man, called "Boston," it is stated, died from starvation, another one (Chas. Harlow) from neglect when suffering from sickness. The men will appear before Commissioner [illegible], who will hear their defense.

Arrest of One More Man Who Looks Like Forrester.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, March 24.

On last Friday, the Deputy Sheriff of Harrison County, Indiana, arrested at Corydon a man who had been loitering around that place for several days. His actions and strange manner had excited the suspicions of the officers. He filled the description given of Forrester, the alleged Nathan murderer. He was very indignant at his arrest, and made threats of what he would do, stating that he would remain at Corydon until he fully proved a good character. On Friday evening he was released from custody. On Saturday the officers came to this city and procured one of the circulars sent to the Chief of Police of this city from New-York, which contained a photograph of Forrester. It was found that the picture was a perfect likeness of the man that had been arrested at Corydon. On the return of the officers to Corydon the fellow had disappeared. Tuesday night the safe at the County Clerk's office was broken open, an account of which we published yesterday. It is now supposed that the man arrested Saturday, with an accomplice probably, did the work.

A Man Shot in a Saloon.

About 11 o'clock last evening, William Sheehan, aged thirty-three, of No. 515 Third-avenue, while in the lager-beer saloon, No. 517 Third-avenue, was shot by Charles Archibald, of No. 230 East Thirty-fourth-street, the ball entering the back of the right hand, causing a slight wound. Sheehan, after having the ball extracted, left for home. Archibald and witness named McQuade, together with Joseph Schneider, the keeper of the saloon, were arrested, and locked up in the East Thirty-fifth-street Police Station.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Organization of a New Ministry in Brazil—Gen. Lopez Jordan Defeated in Uruguay.

LISBON, March 26.—The regular mail steamer from the South American coast has arrived.

At Rio Janeiro a new Ministry had been formed, as follows:

President of the Council—Oliveira.
Minister of Finance—Figueiredo.
Minister of Justice—Lobato.
Minister of Public Works, Commerce and Agriculture—Silva.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Correia.
Minister of Marine—Azevedo.
Minister of War—(Provisionally filled.)

Gen. Lopez Jordan had again been defeated, and his army routed in Uruguay; but the Provinces continued unsettled. The Blancos had made an attack on Paysandu, the result of which was unknown. Succor had been sent to the town from Montevideo.

THE EAST.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Escape from the Rhode Island State Prison—Death of a Prominent Citizen of Springfield.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 26.—A number of convicts in the State Prison made an attempt to escape last night. Morphine was put into the tea which was brought to the night watchman, but the quantity was so great that the mixture was no sooner taken than it was ejected. Suspicion was aroused, and one of the prisoners made a confession, saying that the watchman was to be stupefied, and killed if necessary; then all engaged in the conspiracy were to be let out of their cells into the yard, when they would scale the wall and escape. The morphine was obtained by a prisoner who is occasionally employed in the dispensary.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 26.—Joseph Weatherhead, an old and respected citizen, and for twelve years Master Armorer at the United States Armory, died yesterday, aged eighty.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of the Latest Reports, with Prognostications Therefrom—Rain and Wind Today.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, March 26—7½ P. M.—The low pressure over the Eastern States, Saturday evening, continued to prevail, with cold north-west winds, until Sunday morning. The winds have abated during the day, with increasing cloudy and threatening weather. The area of highest pressure has moved south-eastward, with falling barometer and light rain or snow, and is now represented by a small area of average pressure over New-Jersey and Long Island. The low barometer indicated in the extreme south-west has moved rapidly to the north-east, and is now centred in Eastern Kentucky. Its influence extends from Florida to Lake Michigan, with rains and clouds. The pressure remains steady in the extreme North-west and in the Rocky Mountains. Brisk south-west winds prevail along the South Atlantic coast, with warm and threatening weather.

Clouds and rain, with brisk winds, will probably prevail, on Monday, on the Atlantic and Lake coasts.

Observations on Mount Washington.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, March 26—7 P. M.—Barometer, 29.86; change plus 32. Thermometer, 15; change plus 10. Relative humidity, 64. Wind north; velocity eight miles per hour. After the summit had been enveloped in dense clouds for six consecutive days, we enjoyed the reappearance of the clear sky greatly. At 10 A. M. we noticed a huge fire somewhere north-east of Lake Winnipiseogee.

Dedication of a New Catholic Church at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 26.—The Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary Star of the Sea, corner of Johnson and Clement streets, was dedicated today with imposing ceremonies. Notwithstanding the driving cold rain, there was a large procession of Catholic societies and citizens. Among the clergy present were Archbishop Spalding; Bishops O'Hara of Scranton, Penn., Becker of Wilmington, Deland Gibbons of North Carolina. The sermon was preached by the Archbishop.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 26.—A dispatch from Memphis says several large crevasses lately occurred in the Mississippi River levee in the upper parishes of Louisiana, which will inflict great damage upon some of the most productive portions of the low lands in that State.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 26.—At a convention of the Alleghany County miners, held here yesterday, resolutions were adopted protesting against the system of weighing coal, and other alleged grievances on the part of proprietors.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—John H. Murray, who shot his wife dead yesterday, and then shot himself, died today.

THE SHAD FISHERY.

The Appearance, Quality and Weight of the Various Species—How they are Caught and Sold—American Shad the Best.

With all the other boundless resources of the American continent in the way of food, our sea-coast bays, lakes and rivers are not the least valuable producers. The annual yield of shell and other fish is enormous, and is as yet but very slightly developed in proportion to its vast capacity. With the exception of trout and salmon, no species is more highly prized than the shad. It is large, sweet, juicy, richly flavored, and altogether exceedingly palatable. This fish is akin to the herring tribe. They are abundant in almost every part of the globe. America, England, Europe, Asia and Africa have an ample supply in their waters. There is a vast difference in the size, flavor and quality. The most highly-esteemed are those frequenting the coolest waters. The shad of China are of a brownish color, strongly tainted with the bitter salt flavor of the hot river waters, and are small-sized. The Russian species are of a blue tint, large, and of a very pleasant flavor. Those caught in the rivers of England, France and Spain are of a similar size and taste, but of a whiter hue. All of these have a strong resemblance to the herring. The American shad are the largest, handsomest and best flavored of all. They exceed the size and weight of the herring, are more deeply notched in the upper law, and have a larger and cleaner scale. They will average about three pounds. When first taken out of the water they are exceedingly beautiful. The scales glitter with many brilliant tints, the back having a bronze or copper hue, and the lower side being of a very light pearl color. Soon after death, this almost phosphorescent brilliance is dimmed, and a dull, dark hue succeeds.

They are about six or ten inches in circumference, in the fleshiest part, and from twelve to twenty-two inches in length. Although of a salt-water family, they annually ascend the rivers in the early Spring, leave their spawn, and "walk the waters" until Midsummer. Knowing this, the fishermen trap them in nets, of which there are several varieties. The depth of water and the force of the current determines this. In some places there are standing wiers, and stake-nets, one hundred fathoms long, and set on stakes fifteen feet apart. In these all sizes of fish are trapped.

In other places drift nets are used. These are from twenty to thirty fathoms long, and are sunk to a depth of sixteen feet, with the meshes of four to five inches space, which only catch the larger fish. The Connecticut and Hudson River fishermen quite generally use a "gill net," with meshes three inches in diameter, through which the shad protrude their heads and are caught by the "gills." An immense number are thus annually caught in these two rivers.

Vast quantities are also taken in the Delaware, James, York, and other Southern rivers, but are not equal to those found nearer home. The earliest supply comes by rail from the South.

The shad come northward as early as February, and by the middle of March ascend the various rivers from the Penobscot to the Hudson. Billions of eggs are then deposited. Vast shoals of them appear in the vicinity of Charleston, S. C., early in February, and soon after are caught near Baltimore.

About the 1st of April is the usual time for our Hudson River shad to come in the market. Last season they did not come until the 10th of April. This year they are earlier; about two dozen have already been taken in the bay, and next week a considerable supply may be expected. It is estimated that 20,000 barrels of shad are annually sold in this market. They are usually sold by count, the price averaging from forty to sixty cents a pair at wholesale. Fine samples are now retailing at seventy-five cents each. The season ends in June, when the shad become poor and soft, caused by their spawning. Epicures give the Hudson River shad the most exalted name for beauty and exquisite flavor and juiciness.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, MARCH 27—4 A. M.

FRANCE.

Funeral Honors to Gen. Lecomte and Clement-Thomas—Rumored Complications.

LONDON, March 27—5 A. M.—The Emperor Napoleon visits Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle today.

Admiral Saisset has returned to Versailles painfully impressed with the scenes he has witnessed in Paris.

The Assembly has voted a resolution to give public funerals to Gens. Lecomte and Clement-Thomas, and providing for the adoption of their children by the State.

The special dispatch to the London *Times* of this morning from Versailles says that Gen. Vinoy insists on attacking Paris, and that placards have appeared in Paris announcing that the efforts of the Deputies from that city at conciliation have failed, owing to opposition in the Assembly.

BILLIARDS.

Exciting Match by Dion in San Francisco—The Heffernan Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 26.—The four-ball American carom match game of billiards between Cyrille Dion and Rudolphe, 1,500 points, took place last evening, and was won by Dion, who made 1,500 to Rudolphe's 1,003. At the close of the game, there was much wrangling, and the partisans of each nearly came to blows. Rudolphe at once challenged Dion to repeat the game. The challenge was accepted, and the game commenced at 1 o'clock, lasting until 4, when Rudolphe was declared victor.

In the case of Heffernan, the murderer, who was hanged by the vigilants of Virginia City, Nevada, the Coroner's jury gave a verdict of "Strangulation at the hands of parties unknown."

The New Republican Organization in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 26.—The Central Republican Association, the formation of which was announced last week, completed its organization on Saturday by electing a full list of officers. Public meetings in German and English are to be held early in April. The Executive Committee was instructed to arrange for a series of political lectures by George William Curtis, Senator Carl Schurz, Senator Lyman Trumbull and others. Parker Pillsbury occupied Mr. Vickers' pulpit twice today. August Becker, a German, and well-known editor, died in this city today, aged fifty-seven years.

The Official Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL-OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 27—1½ A. M.

SYNOPSIS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

The area of high barometer which was Saturday night over Maryland and Delaware has moved very slowly to the eastward, gradually diminishing with increasing cloudiness, and is now replaced by a low barometer, with rains. The barometer over the Eastern States, after rising very quietly, is now again falling. The pressure has remained very nearly uniform in Iowa and the North-west, and is now rising, with clear weather. The low barometer centred in the South-west on Saturday night, and Sunday morning has moved to Central Pennsylvania. Falling temperature and fresh north-west winds now prevails from that region north and south westward. The barometer is stationary, with fair weather in the Rocky Mountains, on the Pacific Coast.

PROBABILITIES.

Clearing-up weather is probable for Monday on the Gulf and Upper Lakes; cloudy weather, with fresh winds, on the South and Middle Atlantic; threatening and falling weather over the Middle and Eastern States, until Monday afternoon.

Suicide by a Lawyer's Wife—Temporary Aberration.

An inquest was held on Saturday by Coroner Schirmer at No. 120 West Forty-fourth-street, in the case of Mrs. Elizabeth Brewer, wife of a well-known lawyer, who had committed suicide by swallowing paris green, while partially deranged. Mr. Merwin R. Brewer, the husband of the unfortunate lady, testified that his wife had during the past eighteen years frequently manifested signs of mental derangement. She would suddenly conceive violent though temporary hatreds of her most intimate and dearly-loved friends, and often betrayed a similar religious feeling, saying that she was doomed in the next world, and might be the cause of her children's eternal damnation. About 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon Mrs. Brewer became suddenly quite ill, and being in great pain, she finally confessed that she had swallowed poison. Medical aid was summoned, but proved unsuccessful, as the system of the patient was beyond the reach of restoratives. Death ensued on Friday morning. The jury rendered a verdict that the lady came to her death from poison self-administered, while suffering from temporary aberration of the mind.

Mr. Brentano, of No. 33 Union-square, has received a large budget of newspapers and magazines by the latest steamers. Among them are *London Society*, *Tinsley's* and *Macmillan's Magazines*, *Belgravia*, the *Fortnightly Review*, the *Milliner & Dressmaker*, *Saint Pauls*, the *Argosy*, the *Graphic*, and *Illustrated London News*. Mr. Brentano has also, with his usual enterprise, imported a number of copies of the new magazine entitled *Dark Blue*. This contains contributions by Tom Hughes (an article on Harvard) and many well-known writers—besides a new poem by William Morris, author of the *Earthly Paradise*, and some verses by W. M. Rossetti, on "Shelley's Heart." The magazine is altogether a noteworthy addition to periodical literature. Mr. Brentano's counters are now laden with literary treasures.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

Dr. M. Levett has perfected his new Patent Atmospheric Pressure Plate, which comes nearer to perfection than any other method, being composed of Reticulated Gold Web, which is extremely light, strong and elastic. By a series of air-cells, held immovable in the mouth; is small and compact, and does not interfere with speech or taste. Dr. T. J. Rich, successor to Dr. Levett, No. 43 East Twentieth-street, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue.—*Advertisement.*

Are You Disturbed at Night? and broken of rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Missisquoi Spring Water.

This is the original and only Spring Water which has wrought so many wonderful cures in cases of Cancer, Scrofula, and diseases of the Kidneys. For Sale by Druggists.
A fresh supply just received by
J. F. HENRY, 8 College-place.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Banks, Bankers, Brokers, and Business men generally, who are not acquainted by personal examination with my new method of protecting Vaults and Safes by the Electric Lining or Envelope are decidedly and dangerously behind the times.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga.—Superior to all for Dyspepsia and diseases of Liver and Kidneys. E. J. LEVY, No. 7 Hudson River Railroad Depot, Varick-st.

DIED.

CARPENTER.—On First day, 25th instant, Hannah H. Carpenter, wife of Wright Carpenter, in the 70th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Third day evening, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 163 Charles-st. Her remains will be taken to Amawalk for interment on Fourth day morning.

COBB.—At Sing Sing, on Saturday, the 25th inst., Mrs. Catherine W. Cobb, wife of M. L. Cobb.

Funeral from St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, on Tuesday at 12 M.

DISBROW.—On Sunday, March 26, Susan A., wife of Joseph P. Disbrow, in the 50th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DOREMUS.—At Jersey City, Saturday, 25th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Doremus, widow of the late Thomas S. Doremus, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. [illegible] Mercer-st., Jersey City, at 2½ o'clock, Monday afternoon, 27th inst.

GILBERT.—On Sunday morning, March 26, Mrs. Jennie M. H. Gilbert, of typhoid pneumonia, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, March 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Louisa Hanna, No. 234 West 29th-st.

GLEN.—In East Newark, N. J., on Saturday evening, March 25, after a brief but severe illness, from congestion of the lungs, Hamilton Lynch Glen, aged 71 years and 8 days, one of the oldest practical printers in the United States.

Funeral from the Third-street (East Newark) Brown Church on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

McDONALD.—On Friday evening, March 24, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 33 West 19th-st., after a short and severe illness, Lottie Barker, only daughter of W. O. and Nellie McDonald, and grand-daughter of Capt. A. M. Hitchcock.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, March 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Albany and Troy papers please copy.

STEWART.—On Friday morning, March 24, Emma, wife of Wm. H. Stewart.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Monday, 27th inst., at 10 A. M., without further notice.

SEE.—On Saturday afternoon, March 25, at 5 o'clock, Lydia A., eldest daughter of Abraham and Eliza A. See.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 103 Christopher-st., on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown Cemetery on Tuesday morning.

TITUS.—At Roselle, N. J., on Saturday, March 25, Hannah M., wife of Geo. H. Titus, in the 30th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Tuesday at 12 M. Services at Presbyterian church, Pennington, N. J., at — P. M.

WHEELER.—At Tarrytown, March 25, Mrs. Sarah H. Wheeler, aged 58 years.

Funeral services at the M. E. Church, Tarrytown, on Wednesday, March 29, at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars leave 30th-st., Hudson River Railroad, at 9 and 10:30 A. M. Carriages in waiting at the depot.

WOODBURY.—At her residence, in Wilkesbarre, Penn., on the 24th inst., Sarah H. Woodbury, widow of Peter J. Woodbury, counselor-at-law, deceased, formerly of the City of New-York.

Funeral on the afternoon of Tuesday next.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW STORY FOR THE BOYS—

Spring is now here. Everything is fresh with new

[illegible] And we present to the readers of

THE LEDGER—fresh as the new leaves—a new

story, entitled

EDDY'S SEARCH,

OR,

A BRAVE BOY'S BATTLE.

By Leon Lewis.

It's another of those grand pictures of real life

taken from our own American country of which Mr.

Lewis is such a great master, and which stand out in

current literature exactly as Chimborazo towers

above the lower levels of the Andes!

READY IN THE LEDGER TODAY, (MONDAY,)

AT 12 O'CLOCK.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,
No. 686 Broadway, successors to E. V. Haughwout & Co., offer at great bargains their Spring stock (now opening) of 800 packages French China Glass-ware and English Stone China. Complete English Dinner Sets, $20; French China Dinner Sets, $32; Decorated Dinner Sets, $50; Tea Sets, $12; Breakfast Sets, 40 pieces, $12; Decorated Toilet Sets, $6 50; White Toilet Sets, $2 50 and $4 50; Goblets, $1 50 per dozen. Sets made to order with crests, arms, monograms or initials. Goods delivered free in the City or suburbs.

$2,500 FOR $1 FOR WHOLE TICKET; half, 50c.; quarter, 25c.—Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary; determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, address LUTHY & CO., No. 189 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

COMPRESSED IVORY SOLID SLEEVE buttons, animals' heads, glass eyes, assorted colors, martingale rings, checks, &c. WM. M. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st.

ROYAL HAVANA.—PRIZES CASHED IN Havana and Kentucky lotteries. Circulars sent free. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st., Box No. 4,384.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE. ☜

"LITERARY EMPORIUM,"
No. 33 Union-square, Broadway, New-York.

Owing to the delay in issuing several new works, which were announced for immediate publication,
BRENTANO'S NEW BULLETIN,
Advertised last week as preparing for this morning's papers, will not appear before WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant.
AUGUST BRENTANO,
Book-seller and Publisher,
No. 33 Union-square, Broadway, New-York.

READY TODAY.

THE HUMAN FEET. Their Dress and Care, showing their natural, perfect shape and construction, their present deformed condition, and how flat feet, distorted toes and other defects are to be prevented or corrected, with directions for dressing them elegantly, yet comfortably, with illustrations. 12mo, 202 pp. Price, $1 25.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE CONVERSION OF ST. PAUL. 1. Its Relations to Unbelief. 2. False Uses and True. 3. Relations to the Church. By G. JARVIS GEER, D. D. $1.

MAN AND WOMAN. Considered in Their Relations with Each Other and to the World. By H. C. PEDDER. $1.

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LIFE AT HOME; Or, THE FAMILY AND ITS MEMBERS. Including Husbands and Wives, Parents, Children, Brothers, Sisters, Employers and Employed. By Rev. W. AIKMAN, D. D. $1 50; extra gilt, $2.

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NEW PHYSIOGNOMY; Or, SIGNS OF CHARACTER. $5. THE EMPHATIC DIAGLOTT. $4. WEAVER'S WORKS, $3. WEDLOCK; Or, THE RIGHT RELATIONS OF THE SEXES. $1 50.

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GEORGE SAND.

"The greatest living female author—great in noble and original conception, great in analytical knowledge of humanity, great in the mastery of language. 'The Snow Man,' when it is read by you, reader, will compel you to indorse our opinion."—*Utica Morning Herald.*

JUST READY:

THE MILLER OF ANGIBAULT. By GEORGE SAND. Translated by Miss Mary E. Dewey. Price $1 50.

"The Miller of Angibault" is a particularly interesting and fascinating story, and will tend to add to the increasing popularity of this remarkable writer.

The novels of George Sand, the more they become known, the greater seems to be the interest felt in them. The following are already issued in our Standard Library Edition:

MAUPRAT, | MONSIEUR SYLVESTRE,
ANTONIA, | THE SNOW MAN.

Sold everywhere. Mailed, post-paid, by the publishers,
ROBERTS BROTHERS,
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THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.
(FULL SUPPLY NOW READY.)
VOL. XXII., NO. XLIV., MARCH, 1871.
CONTENTS:
I. Ceylon and its Mysteries. II. Canova. III. National Characteristics of French and Germans. IV. The Central Park Under Ringleader Rule. V. Ancient Graves and their Contents. VI. German Minor Poets—Freiligrath. VII. Specimen of a Modern Educator of Young Ladies. VIII. Mountains and their Influence. IX. Notices and Criticisms. X. Appendix—Insurance, Good, Bad and Indifferent.

The work may be had from agents in all parts of the country. General agents, American News Company. Subscription, $5 a year in advance. A specimen copy sent post-paid by the editor to any part of the United States or British America on receipt of $1 25.
EDW. I. SEARS, LL. D.,
Editor and Proprietor, No. 150 Broadway, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The auction sale held by S. Dinges & Co. on Saturday last, at Fordham, in Westchester County, was largely attended, and in its results a success, the property selling at good figures. The sale was one in partition, by order of the Supreme Court, in the suit of John B. Haskin et al. against John Bussing et al., and the real estate disposed of embraced several dwelling-houses, together with a number of lots. Full particulars as to location, &c., with names of purchasers, will be found in the summary appended.

THE BUSINESS OF LAST WEEK.

Real estate, with the close of last week's business, presents a brighter look than it has worn at any time during the season, the sales effected being not only greater in number, but as to results more successful than was expected, even by their projectors. For the first time since the year opened, the aggregate value of property disposed of at the Exchange in one week exceeds $1,000,000. Wednesday, March 22, was an active day, while Thursday's transactions are too fresh in the public mind to need at this time an extended reference. In fact, the property offered on that day, belonging to the Wilkins estate, sold at such satisfactory prices that we are not at all surprised to see that another large line of lots equally valuable, belonging to the same estate, is next week (April 4,) to be offered at public auction at the Exchange. It is rather a curious feature of the recent transaction, and perhaps worthy of remark, that all of the last lots sold, 102 in number, were distributed, at the high prices reported, among only fourteen purchasers. The exact sum realized at the sale was $709,755, which is but $3,000 short of the figures we named on Friday—an error made in the hurry of the moment. The sale, as we have before stated, cannot fail to have a good effect upon business generally, tending as it does to establish the intrinsic value of real estate at the upper end of the island, while at the same time holders of first-class property, feeling a greater confidence in the real stability of the market, will hesitate long before sacrificing their interests. New-York real estate is not yet valueless, and the transactions of the past week have had a beneficial effect, in establishing this to some extent at this time disputed point, if no other. The following is in detail a review of the business of the week: Total value of City property sold at the Exchange, for the week ending Saturday, March 25, $1,111,430. Total for the week ending Saturday, March 18, $808,895. Increase, $302,535. Sales were made on business days as follows: Monday, March 20, $36,300; Tuesday, March 21, $63,600; Wednesday, March 22, $200,425; Thursday, March 23, $799,355; Friday, March 24, $21,750; aggregate, as before stated, $1,111,430. The sales made at the Exchange during the week have been effected by Muller, Wilkins & Co., E. H. Ludlow & Co., A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Roberts & McGuire, Johnson & Miller, Wm. Kennelly and D. M. Seaman. The latter auctioneer also on Wednesday disposed of some valuable Westchester County real estate, and Messrs. Bleecker & Co., on the same day, effected a similar sale. In Brooklyn, also, more activity in business has been manifested, and reports of sales during the week have been made showing that at the Exchange in that city property has been sold by J. Cole amounting in value to $92,300. With the above favorable results, however, before us, we are not of the opinion that any great movement is likely to be made in real estate, but values having now been established, a feeling of relief will be experienced, and if no particular impetus is given to business, the market will be a steady one, with a general improvement in its tone daily manifested.

THE WEEK'S PROPOSED SALES.

For the present week the auction sales projected, if not of the same importance as those of the week just past, are still of great interest, and the list published below, complete as it is possible to make it, will therefore be consulted as of value for reference. The transactions proposed, as advertised to take place at the Exchange and elsewhere, are all noted as far as the same have been brought to our notice, and as care has been used in preparing the record, it can be relied upon as correct. Sales will be made during the week, as follows:

TODAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 27.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, the following property, being a part of the estate of Jacob Lorillard, deceased—a sale of importance, embracing an extensive line of unimproved and other real estate: Grand Boulevard—Four lots, east side, between Eightieth and Eighty-first streets, and six lots, east side, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third streets, (Boulevard graded, curbed and flagged;) Tenth-avenue—Four lots, south-west corner of Eighty-first-street; Tenth-avenue—One lot, north-west corner of Eighty-second-street; Tenth-avenue—Four lots, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street; Seventy-ninth-street—Three lots, north side, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; Eightieth-street—Three lots, south side, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; Eightieth-street—One lot, north side, between Tenth-avenue and Grand Boulevard, (Eightieth-street graded, guttered and flagged;) Eighty-first-street—Six lots, south side, between Tenth-avenue and Grand Boulevard; Eighty-second-street—Two lots, north side, between Tenth-avenue and Boulevard; Eighty-second-street—Nineteen lots between Ninth and Tenth avenues; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street—Four gore lots, north side, 100 feet east of Tenth-avenue; One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street—Three lots and two gores, south side, 150 feet west of Tenth-avenue; also house and lot east side of Centre-street, between Leonard and Worth streets, known as No. 82. Sixty-five lots in all are included in the above sale.

By James Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, at public auction, four valuable lots in that city, located on the north-west corner of Fulton-avenue and Gallatin-place, a good business locality; also, a large line of property, improved and otherwise, owned respectively by Messrs. Wm. T. Mills and Anton Vigelius, located on Myrtle, Lewis, Bushwick, Knickerbocker and Flushing avenues, on Witherspoon, Weirfield, Duryea and Garden streets and on Broadway. About 125 lots in all will be sold.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, in this City, at public auction, the three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot on the south side of West Forty-second-street, 200 feet west of Ninth-avenue, known as No. 3 Morris-place; lot, 19.7 by 98.9. Also, the lot, 24.8 by 100, with the buildings thereon, known as No. 435 Second-avenue, west side, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets; buildings, three-story brick house front and frame stable on rear of lot. Also, three building lots, each 25 by 100, on the west side of Ninth-avenue, 25.5 feet south of Fifty-eighth-street. In addition to the above at two executors' sales, property will be sold by Mr. Muller as follows: First, by order of the executors of Mrs. Mary Crow, deceased, the first-class four-story English basement brown-stone front house and lot known as No. 136 Lexington-avenue, west side, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, lot 16.3 by 81, house about 52 feet deep; second, by order of the executors of A. H. Lawrence, deceased, the four-story brick store and lot known as No. 13 Park-place, north side, between Broadway and Church-street, lot 24.6 by 75, building about 50 feet in depth.

By Roberts & McGuire, at the Exchange, at public auction, two extra size lots on the north side of West Forty-sixth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, lots together, 50 by 124 by 52 by 100.7; also, at a Sheriff's sale, twelve lots with water rights on One Hundred and Twentieth-street, east of Avenue A, sale twice adjourned, and property heretofore described; also, at three several Supreme Court sales in foreclosure, the following property, viz.: Under the direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee, the three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, No. 302 West Nineteenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, lot 20 by 75; under the direction of James H. Coleman, Esq., referee, a house and lot located on the south side of Thirtieth-street, 125 feet east of Eighth-avenue, lot 25 by 98.9; and under the direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., referee, four very valuable building lots, on the north-east corner of Eleventh-avenue and Eighty-seventh-street, distant about 225 feet from the Grand Boulevard. The lots together form a plot, 100 by 100.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, at public auction, the premises known as No. 51 West Fourteenth-street, north side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, comprising a three and one-half story brick house (brown-stone trimmings) and lot, the latter 26 by 112.6. The building covers the entire lot, and has been lately known as Ferreros' Hall. Also, the premises No. 137 Macdougal-street, west side, between West Fourth and Amity streets, embracing a three-story brick house together with a lot 24 by 80; house 35 feet deep. In addition, at a Supreme Court sale, in foreclosure, under the direction of C. A. Jackson, Esq., referee, the same auctioneer will dispose of a lot on the north side of Thirty-fourth-street, 25 feet east of Tenth-avenue.

By Blackwell & Marks, at the Exchange, at public auction, the desirable three-story and basement brick house, with brown-stone trimmings, and lot, known as No. 233 East Seventy-eighth-street, north side, between Second and Third avenues. Lot 13.10 by 102.2. House 50 feet in depth.

By V. K. Stevenson & Son, B. P. Fairchild, auctioneer, at the Exchange, at public auction, two building lots, each 25 by 100, on the north side of Sixtieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

By Wyckoff & Little, at the Exchange, at public auction, quite a large line of Brooklyn real estate as follows: Three-story brick house and lot, No. 16 Carrol-street, between Columbia and Van Brunt streets, size 20 by 25 by 100; three-story frame house and lot, north side Quincy-street, 225 feet west of Marcy-avenue, house 22 by 21, lot 25 by 100, and a vacant lot 25 by 100 adjoining the last-named premises; also two lots east side Willow-street, Brooklyn Heights, between Clark and Pierrepont streets, each 25 by 100, and a plot of ground, 42 by 70 by 80 by 40, located on the south-west corner of Oxford-street and De Kalb-avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, (postponed from Saturday last,) an elegant residence at Norwich, Conn., lately owned and occupied by J. N. Perkins, Esq. The property is located on the corner of Washington and Yantic streets, in the city named, overlooking the Yantic River. This house is of brick and brown stone, built in the Italian style, and is surrounded by five acres of ground tastefully laid out. The premises are already mortgaged for $30,000, which sum will be allowed to stand as a loan, if desired, by the purchaser.

In addition to the above sales, a Supreme Court sale in foreclosure under the direction of G. M. Stevens, Esq., referee, is advertised to take place at the Court-house in White Plains, in Westchester County, on Tuesday, at 12 M., at which thirty-four building sites, all located in the said town, will be sold.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29.

By Roberts & McGuire, at the Exchange, at public auction, a three-story and basement frame house and lot on the north side of Seventy-fifth-street, 410 feet 11 inches west of Avenue A; house 25 by 30, lot 25 by 102.2. Also, at three Supreme Court sales in foreclosure, all under the direction of James H. Coleman, Esq., referee, the following property: House and lot west side of Catharine-slip, between Water and Front streets, lot 20 by 40; house and lot north side Forty-eighth-street, 350 feet west of Second-avenue, lot 25.5 by 100; and the premises known as No. 130 Delancey-street, comprising a plot 25 by 75, upon which are erected a three-story and basement brick front house, a two-story frame house, and a stable, sheds, &c.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, in foreclosure, under the direction of Geo. Gallagher, Esq., referee, a leasehold property, on the south side of Twenty-fourth-street, 366.4 feet east of Third-avenue, lot 24.4 by half the block. Lease dated May 1, 1869, covenants of renewal.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, property at Passaic, N. J., located on the south-east corner of Paulison and Pennington avenues, embracing three large lots, upon two of which well-built cottages are already erected.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, at an executors' sale, by order of the executors of Henry Smith, deceased, the three-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 109 Eighth-street, north side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, lot 25 by 92.11; house 45 feet deep, with extension. Also, unimproved lots, belonging to the same estate, located as follows: Two lots south side Fifty-seventh-street, 100 feet east of Seventh-avenue; two lots north side Fifty-seventh-street, 325 feet east of Ninth-avenue; two lots south side Fifty-eighth-street, 275 feet east of Ninth-avenue; and one lot south side of Fifty-ninth-street, 175 feet east of Ninth-avenue. Each of the above lots are 25 by 100 feet in size. At public auction, the same auctioneer will offer two lots located on the south side of Ninety-fourth-street, 200 feet west of Ninth-avenue, each 27.4 front by about 95 feet in depth, while at another executor's sale, by order of the executors of Stephen Allen, deceased, Mr. Muller will dispose of the following Brooklyn property: Three brick buildings and lots, situated on the north-east corner of Christopher and Weehawken streets, known as Nos. 171, 173 and 175 Christopher-street, and two brick front houses and lots, situated on the easterly side of Weehawken-street, immediately in the rear of the Christopher-street lots, and known as Nos. 9 and 11 Weehawken-street. The lots together form an irregular plot on the north-east corner of the streets named, having a front on Christopher-street of 77 feet 6 inches, and on Weehawken of 109 feet 11 inches respectively.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Morris Wilkins, auctioneer, at the Exchange, at a sale in partition, the premises known as No. 60 Crosby-street, west side, between Broome and Spring streets, in the rear of Broadway property, embracing a lot, 25.1 by 74.10, together with a two-story-and-attic brick dwelling-house thereon, 25.1 by 30. Also, the three-story double brick house and lot, No. 50 Jane-street, north-west corner Hudson-street, lot 25 by 52, rear line 23 feet. In addition to the above sales, Messrs. Ludlow & Co. will offer at public auction the four-story and basement circular front house and lot known as No. 142 East Sixteenth-street, south side, near Irving-place, lot 22 by 103.4, house 55 feet deep. Also, the four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, No. 65 St. Mark's-place, north side, near Second-avenue, house 25 by 60, with extension, lot 25 by 94.10.

By Jas. M. Miller, at the Exchange, at public auction, the lot of land, 25 by 100, with the improvement thereon, consisting of two two-story frame houses, one 25 by 40, and the other 20 by 26, located on the north-west corner of Clinton and Broome streets, and known as Nos. 180 and 182 Broome-street. Also, at a Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, under the direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., referee, property on the north side of Twenty-eighth-street, 325 feet east of Tenth-avenue.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31.

By Jas. M. Miller, at the Exchange, at public auction, the three-story English basement, brown-stone front house and lot, No. 969 Second-avenue, west side, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets; lot 20 by 80; house 45 feet deep.

By Roberts & McGuire, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, under the direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the south side of Nineteenth-street, 60 feet east of Ninth-avenue; lot, 20 by 69.8.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, Brooklyn property, as follows: four two-story and basement, high stoop, brick houses and lots, known as Nos. 82, 84, 86, and 88 Hooper-street, south side, between Bedford and Wythe avenues; houses each 40 feet in depth; lots each 18 by 100, except No. 88, which is 19 feet 7 inches, front and rear.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, at a Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, under the direction of L. A. Fuller, Esq., referee—sale adjourned from Saturday last—eight three-story brick stores and lots, situate on the south-west corner of Atlantic and Hicks streets, Brooklyn, and known as Nos. 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66 and 68, respectively, Atlantic-street. The buildings are each about 20 by 40, three of the lots 20 by 90 each, and the remaining five lots each 20 by 80.7. For business purposes the location is a desirable one.

PRIVATE SALES AND OTHER MATTERS.

At private sale, considerable property is being disposed of daily; of such transactions, the following are reported:

By John H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, eight full lots west side of Seventh-avenue, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, and two full lots in the rear, one on each street, sold for $50,000. Mr. Raynor also reports the sale of one full lot on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Seventy-eighth-street for $30,000; also, two full lots on Fifth-avenue, between Ninety-third and Ninety-fourth streets, for $33,500.

The following figures, taken from the *Real Estate Record*, shows the number of transfers of City property recorded from March 15 to March 21, inclusive, (six days,) of the present year, and for the three years preceding: 1871, 167; 1870, 117; 1869, 206; 1868, 268. The number for this year is forty in excess for the corresponding period of 1870, thus also showing a better state of affairs in regard to the real estate market.

Mr. James S. Fitch, of Yonkers, has recently opened a real estate office at No. 9 Nassau-street, Rooms Nos. 17 and 18, where he will give his attention not only to City matters, but having also an office at Yonkers, will make the sale of Westchester County property a specialty.

Suburban Sales, Saturday, March 25.

FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

by S. Dinges & Co.

House and 14 lots of ground, e. s. Fordham-av., plot 172x174, Col. Teeping	$16,000
House and 12 lots of ground adjoining above plot, 156x138, C. S. Williams	10,450
House and 11 lots of ground in rear of above, n. s. Croton-av., plot 156x131, J. W. Mills	10,250
Four lots s. w. corner Fordham and Central avs., plot 100x150, A. Cook, $795 each	3,180
Three lots w. s. Central-av., adjoining above, plot 75x150, same buyer, $670 each	2,010
Three lots w. s. Central-av., adjoining above, plot 75x150, J. W. Mills, $675 each	2,025
Four lots w. s. Central-av., adjoining above, n. w. corner Croton-av., plot 100x150, same buyer, $781 each	3,124

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, REAL ESTATE AGENT, NO. 152 GRAND-ST. The management of estates a specialty. Rents, interest and dividends collected.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON 57TH-ST., about 150 feet east of Madison-av., south side, a beautiful first-class four-story brown-stone half basement house, built by Robbins, of a most unique and desirable arrangement. Price, with furniture, $65,000. Possession May 1. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 712 Broadway, offers for lot or lease: The store and dwelling at north-east corner Waverley-place and 6th-av., (No. 76 6th-av.) Store and dwelling No. 204 Water-st. will give five years' lease; possession immediately.

FOR SALE—IN 56TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., new well-arranged four-story brown-stone house, finished in hard wood, and first-class in every respect; leasehold; 23x70x100 feet; also, a printed list of houses for sale. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 31 Pine-st.

SEVENTH, 8TH AND ST. NICHOLAS AVS.—For sale a plot of fifteen lots, located very near the junction of the last two above-named avenues. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT NEW FOUR-story brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, 20 by 65, No. 14 East 46th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; terms very easy. Inquire of the owner, C. FOX, No. 12 East 46th-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTEEN LOTS OF GROUND in one plot on 57th and 58th sts., near 11th-av.; the present occupant will take a lease for a term of years, if desired. Inquire in the office on the premises, No. 524 West 58th-st.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LET—Price $6,500; well located; forty minutes from City Hall; two stories, attic and basement; in first-rate order; furniture for sale. Apply to GEO. W. WAYNE, No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-st., from Cedar to Thames, 100 feet front by 48 feet on Cedar-st. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 9 Col-[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 31 PINE-ST., OFFERS FOR SALE

A splendidly-furnished brown-stone house in 42d-st., near 5th-av., replete with all the most approved conveniences, or will be leased for one or more years.

Also,

Two brown-stone front houses on Beekman-place.

Also,

A brick house in 22d-st., near 8th-av., will be sold cheap.

Also,

A very handsomely-furnished house in 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on a Columbia College lease.

Also,

A small house in 49th-st., near Lexington-av., will be sold furnished, or will be leased.

Also,

A first-class English-basement house in West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Also,

A full sized house in fine order, in West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Also,

A first-class house in Waverley-place, or will be exchanged for a Madison-av. house.

Also,

A brick house in East 9th-st., full-sized, in fine order, will be sold cheap.

Also,

A brown-stone house in East 38th-st., near 4th-av.

Also,

A handsomely-furnished brown-stone house in 40th-st., near Lexington-av., in perfect order and ready for immediate occupation.

Also,

Furnished houses in various localities, rents ranging from $2,000 to $8,000 per year.

A LARGE BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE,

NEAR A. T. STEWART'S UP-TOWN STORE. TO CAPITALISTS OR BUSINESS MEN.

A large property on Broadway, about 25x200 feet, running through to Mercer-st., now leased for a term of years to first-class tenants for about $20,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or of FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV. AND CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—We would call the attention of investors, capitalists and gentlemen desirous of securing plots of lots, or lots for building private residences, to the lots which we are now offering in the vicinity of and facing the Park.

In view of the limited number of the choice corner and other lots in that locality, a few of which are now offered for sale, we would especially ask from those who intend building or purchasing, an inspection of our list.

We also offer a good selection of Madison-av. and street lots, singly or in plots.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE OF THE BEST BUILT houses in New-York: North-east corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., finished in hard-wood throughout; built by J. C. Safree. South-west corner of Madison-av. and 43d-st., extra large; built by Duggan. South-east corner of Madison-av. and 43d-st., extra large; built by Keogh. All the above are very elegant and will be sold on terms to suit. Apply to JOHN HOEY, 59 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house in 33d-st., near 5th-av., 22x60x100, built by Robbins, and in perfect order. JAMES R. GIBSON, JR., No. 77 Cedar-st.

A BARGAIN.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house, 25x60x100, in East 37th-st., near 4th-av. Price $27,000. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway and 17th-st.

FOR SALE—IN 21ST-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., brick and brown-stone house, 20x50x100, in complete order, only $20,000. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE HIGH-stoop four-story brown-stone house, No. 417 Madison-av. For terms apply to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

THREE HOUSES ON 57TH-ST., near the Park entrance, for sale, or will exchange for a fine house on the 5th-av. J. D. DEALLING, Box No. 11 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR RENT—BROWN-STONE four-story high-stoop house, No. 31 East 39th-st., built by Robbins. Apply to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

BAYONNE,	FANWOOD,
BERGEN POINT,	PLAINFIELD,
ELIZABETH,	DUNNELLEN,
ROSELLE,	SOMERVILLE,
WESTFIELD,	CLINTON.

Lots and Houses. Fine building sites, with land by the acre. Also, fine farms, improved. A full description of property can be seen at this office. This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty-st. A. D. HOPE, General Agent.

Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS at Newark, N. J., for sale or to let.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE EDWARD C. DELAVAN, IN SCHENECTADY.—The subscribers offer for sale the residence of the late Edward C. Delavan, in Schenectady, situate on the north-west corner of Union and Church sts. The lot contains about one-third of an acre, is handsomely laid out, and has a large number of fruit-trees and grapevines, all healthy and in full bearing. The house is of brick, about 50 feet square, covered with mastic, three stories high, with cupola. There are three rooms on first floor, besides large parlor; seven rooms on second floor, and four on third floor; range in the kitchen, and hot and cold water and gas all through the house. Everything is of the best kind and in perfect order. There are also upon the premises a large carriage-house and stable for horses, and a cow stable. Possession 1st of May next. A considerable portion of the purchase-money may remain upon bond and mortgage upon the premises. For further particulars address the subscribers, Messrs. Delavan and Fondey, at Albany, and Mr. Smith, at Schenectady.—Dated March 20, 1871.

J. SAVAGE DELAVAN, D. CADY SMITH, TOWNSEND FONDEY, } Executors.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000; will be sold for less. Part payment can remain in definitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 283 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT BRISTOL, R. I., FOR SALE.—About six acres of ground, gothic stone house, with all modern conveniences, including steam heating, gas and water; ample stable and out-houses, green-house and grapery; lawn extends to the water; beautiful view of Narragansett Bay, with the best of bathing, boating and fishing. Bristol is one of the most delightful as well as healthy of the New-England towns; good society and schools, and offers to any one who wants to enjoy a quiet home, with all the conveniences of a city house, a rare chance. Price, $30,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—A VERY DESIRABLE residence fronting Jefferson Park, on a street paved, flagged and sewered, six minutes' walk from station; house contains seventeen rooms, very handsomely finished in most excellent taste, and has every modern improvement; lot 85.6x229.4, on a corner; everything pertaining to the interior and exterior of this dwelling is of the most modern and elegant description. $21,000. For photograph and particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

ON PROSPECT-ST., ORANGE, N. J.—Perfect concrete (stone) house; eleven large, high-ceiled rooms complete; all modern improvements; gas, water; 2½ acres in terraces, with grove, brook; location very high, commanding extensive views; six minutes' walk from depot; excellent neighborhood. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE LOW, AT ELIZABETH, N. J., a short distance from depot, a house with eight rooms; gas throughout; cistern and well-water in the kitchen; terms easy. Apply to SPAULDING YORK, Elizabeth, N. J., or W. H. BROOKFIELD, No. 63 Cedar-st., between 11 and 2.

CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—FOR sale or to let, furnished, for a term of years, a handsome residence on New-York-av., with stable, barn and four acres of ground laid out in garden; splendid water view. Particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; at Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

THE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS of Daniel Brinckerhoff, Esq., for sale, on Manhasset Bay, north shore, Long Island, fourteen miles from the City; adapted for both Winter and Summer residence; if not sold will be let furnished, if desired. Apply for particulars to B. MYERS, 15 Beekman-st.

SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.—ONE HOUR from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; very desirable lots fronting on Main-st.; plank walk to station and plank walk in front of each lot; handsome improvements on every side; payments, $10 monthly. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., 6 Pine-st.

AT WHITE PLAINS.—A PLACE OF SIX acres, house beautifully situated, with all the modern improvements, and five minutes from depot. For sale, or will exchange for improved or unimproved City property. For further particulars apply at No. 120 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—A VERY DESIRABLE residence, with lot 100x250, three minutes' walk from station-house; has thirteen rooms; all improvements; $14,000. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.—A splendid place at White Plains; house, gardener's cottage and stable, with six acres of land, all in elegant order. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY HOME—FLUSHING, L. I., 30 minutes from 34th-st.; modern house; all the conveniences; greenhouse, stable and out-buildings, in complete order; 3½ acres, terms easy. Address E. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 119 Wall-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—AN ATTRACTIVE residence, three minutes' walk from station, twelve rooms; all improvements, lot 85x180; $8,750. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

AT YONKERS.—MANY DESIRABLE RESidences for sale and to let. JAMES S. FITCH, No. 9 Nassau-st. and Yonkers.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER FRONTS AT Nyack, country seat and villa sites. C. H. GREEN, Piermont, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—By JAMES S. FITCH, No. 9 Nassau-st.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY.—BY JAMES S. FITCH, No. 9 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—MESSRS. HAMILTON & WALLIS, (Orange real estate agents,) No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine, offer a most complete residence, containing fifteen handsome rooms, all conveniences, stables, hennery, large garden, fine lawns, at very low price; must be sold soon; terms easy.

FOR SALE—THE WEST END OF Davenport's Neck, New-Rochelle, opposite Neptune House, Westchester County; about ninety acres, fronting upon Long Island Sound; or will divide it to suit purchasers. Apply to W. PINKNEY, New-Rochelle, or No. 24 Broad-st., Office No. 5.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED LIST.

Our rents reduced for furnished and unfurnished houses. To let in first-class locations for private or boarding occupancy. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET—AT ROSELLE, ON THE LINE OF the Central Railroad, (five minutes from Elizabeth,) forty-five minutes from New-York, a good old-fashioned brick dwelling, 35x40, in fine order, with ample grounds, good garden, plenty of shade, stable, carriage-house, furnished or unfurnished, one and a half blocks from the depot; also, three desirable dwellings; rent from $400 to $600. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE OF eight rooms, with stable, &c., and half-acre orchard, situated on high ground, with extensive views of the Sound; near a depot on New-Haven Railroad, twenty miles from New-York. Address K. X., Box No. 183 Times Office.

TO LET—THE NEAT, SMALL BROWN-stone English basement house, No. 235 East 17th-st., Stuyvesant Park; rent, $1,800; with mirrors, shades, cornices, oil-cloth and carpets, to a private family only; can be seen between 11 and 2 o'clock. Owner at No. 306 Carlton-av., near DeKalb, Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE BASEMENTS, PARLORS and third floor of house No. 231 East 49th-st.; the second floor reserved and furnished by the owners, three young ladies, teachers, who wish to board with the tenant. Apply on the premises all this week after 4 P. M. References to be exchanged.

NEW-ROCHELLE.—TO LET, AN ATtractive residence on the main street; one acre of land handsomely improved and shaded; an ornamental cottage house, with ten rooms; stable, &c.; $800. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—TO LET, A NEAT cottage on a wide avenue, near station, ten rooms; lot 50x200; $500. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, A HOUSE WITH fourteen rooms; all improvements; lot 80x500; shaded and ornamented. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house No. 160 West 14th-st.; rent, $2,000 per annum. Apply to T. H. BAROWSKY, No. 71 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 21 to 27.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY NEXT, the house No. 111 5th-av.; elegantly furnished. For terms and permit apply to JOHN C. JOHNSON, No 38 Howard-st.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house to let, with all improvements; No. 407 East 54th-st.; location good; rent $800. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

AN ITALIAN VILLA AT RUTHERFURD Park; high ground, fine views, well shaded, near station, completely furnished; rent $1,000. J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house to let, with gas and water; rent, $650; corner 1st-av. and 84th-st.; location good. Apply to GEO. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, INWOOD, Manhattanville, and Spuyten Duyvil, furnished and unfurnished houses, from $600 to $5,000 rent. G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

ORANGE JUNCTION—FURNISHED house to let; Cherry-st., opposite William, three minutes from depot; eight rooms, for one year, $1,000. Apply on premises.

EAST CHESTER.—TO LET, NEAR TWO railroad depots, a farm with large house and two cottages and out-buildings. Apply at No. 108 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

AN ELEGANT FIRST FLOOR AND basement, private bath, &c.; location desirable; extra bedrooms if required. No. 216 East 10th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

HOTEL TO LET FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS.—The principal hotel on North Shore, Long Island, ten miles from New-York. One of the most popular and best-paying hotels on the island, fully furnished, in complete order and ready for the coming season. About four acres of ground, three of which are a grove well wooded, and very popular as picnic grounds, having a large platform 175x25. Ball-room 25x75. Also stable, ice-house, &c., &c. None but responsible parties, who can furnish security, need apply. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FIRST AND SECOND LOFT, 50X100, TO let in the marble building, Nos. 466 and 468 Broome-st., corner of Greene-st.; cheap rent and long lease. Inquire in same building, of J. R. PALMENBERG, upstairs.

BROADWAY, NO. 285—ENTIRE BUILDing, or store and lofts separately, for one or five years. SAMUEL G. McCOTTER, No. 365 Broadway.

TO RENT.—DESIRABLE OFFICES, WITH commodious safes, in the Park Bank building; reached by stair-way and first-class elevator; also, the southerly basement. Inquire at the bank.

STORE NO. 26 BEEKMAN-ST. TO rent, 92 feet deep, centre and side light; excellent location for a paper or metal trade. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

SECOND AND THIRD LOFTS TO let, at low rent for light business purposes. A. FIELD & CO., No. 47 John-st.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25X100 FEET, lighted on all sides, near Broadway; rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

STORE TO RENT—NO. 473 8TH-AV., BEtween 33d and 34th sts. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.

District Court of the United States, District of New-Jersey. In the matter of THE ELIZABETHTOWN STEAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupt.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, on the premises heretofore occupied by said Bankrupt Corporation at Elizabethport, New-Jersey, on MONDAY, the 20th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the entire valuable real estate of said corporation, consisting of,

1st—A tract comprising twelve lots between Water and South sts., 147 feet by 269, with front on both streets.

2d—The Saw-mill Property, including lock, canal and basins, with ample yard-room and sheds for storage. The mill is fully equipped, of large capacity, and in condition for immediate operation. This property has a frontage on the Elizabeth Creek of about 270 feet, with substantial and capacious docks; the mill has been profitably operated for years, and controls an extensive and lucrative trade.

3d—The Wheel Factory, a plot of ground on 1st-st., 175 feet by 120, with two substantial frame work-shops, 35x35 and 35x52, well adapted for wood work of any description.

4th—The Spoke Mills, consisting of a plot of ground 270 by 275 feet, with front on the creek of about 275 feet, on which are substantial docks with sufficient water for vessels of 100 tons. The buildings consist of a new frame factory with slate roof, built with special reference to strength and stability, 35 by 157, with ample engine room addition and engine of large capacity, with shafting and connections, all of the best and most modern construction and in complete order for immediate use. Also, frame warehouse and office building, slate roof, 42 by 100, with spacious sheds and storage room.

5th—A tract on 1st-st., 125 feet by about 260 feet, running through to Elizabeth Creek.

6th—A tract, 100 feet by about [illegible], next westerly to the last mentioned.

7th—A tract, 100 feet by about [illegible], next westerly of the last mentioned.

8th—A tract, 100 feet by about [illegible], next westerly of the last mentioned.

9th—A tract, 100 feet by about [illegible], next westerly of the last mentioned.

10th—A tract, 85 feet by about [illegible], with front on the creek of about 275 feet.

Each of these tracts possesses a front upon Elizabeth Creek, which is navigable for vessels of moderate draught, and the locality possessing the amplest facilities for water and railway communication, presents unusual advantages for manufacturing operations of any description.

Also five lots, Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, and gores of lots, Nos. 19 and 20, situate between Marshall and Franklin sts., and designated by the above numbers on Block No. 49, on a map of the new manufacturing town of Elizabethport, on file in the office of the Register of the County of Essex, New-Jersey.

Also 144 pine logs, 45 oak logs and 236 hemlock logs.

Further particulars at the office of the undersigned, where a map of the property can be seen.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

The above sale stands adjourned to Monday, March 20, 1871, at the same hour and place.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

The above sale stands further adjourned to Monday, April 17, 1871, at the same hour and place.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, March 22, 1871.

UNDER A RESOLUTION OF CONgress, and by order of the Secretary of War, I will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., the property belonging to the United States situate in Hudson County, New-Jersey, and known as the Bergen Heights Arsenal, together with the rights of way, as conveyed to the United States by deed of John B. Coles and wife, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the County of Bergen on the 1st day of July, 1812.

The sale will take place on the grounds.

Terms, ten per cent. of purchase money at the time of sale, and remainder on the delivery of the deed of the Secretary of War.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

RUFUS INGALLS, Col. and Asst. Q. M. General, Brevet Major-General U. S. Army.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, AT 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEATS AT PASSAIC, N. J.

PENNINGTON AND PAULISON AVS.—Two-story house, French roof, well and substantially built, and containing all modern improvements, only six minutes' walk from depot.

PENNINGTON-AV.—Italian villa, in excellent order; grounds well stocked with fruit and other trees; situated in the most desirable part of the beautiful village of Passaic, eleven and one-half miles from New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

BLACKWELL & MARKS WILL SELL at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

TUESDAY, March 28,

THE NICE LITTLE THREE-STORY BASEMENT BRICK HOUSE NO. 233 EAST 78TH-ST. 13.10x50x102.2; all modern improvements; in good order throughout. Five thousand dollars can remain on bond and mortgage. Full particulars of BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 35 Liberty-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SIXTY-FIVE LOTS ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD, 10TH-AV. AND 79TH, 80TH, 81ST, 82D, 125TH AND 126TH STS.; ALSO, LOT AND BUILDINGS NO. 82 CENTRE-ST., BEING PART OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE JACOB LORILLARD.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

GRAND BOULEVARD—Four lots, north-east corner of Grand Boulevard and 80th-st.

GRAND BOULEVARD—Six lots, north-east corner of Grand Boulevard and 82d-st. The Boulevard is graded, curbed and flagged in front of these lots.

TENTH-AVENUE—Four lots, south-west corner of 10th-av. and 81st-st.; one lot, north-west corner of 10th-av. and 82d-st.; four lots, north-west corner of 10th-av. and 124th-st.

SEVENTY-NINTH-STREET—Three lots, north side, 200 feet west of 9th-av.

EIGHTIETH-STREET—Three lots, south side, 200 feet west of 9th-av.; one lot, north side, 122.10 feet east of the Boulevard. 80th-st. is graded, guttered and flagged.

EIGHTY-FIRST-STREET—Six lots, on the south side, 100 feet west of 10th-av.

EIGHTY-SECOND-STREET—Four lots, south side, 225 feet west of 9th-av.; twelve lots, north side, 200 feet east of 10th-av.; three gores, north side, 145 feet west of 9th-av.; two lots and gores, north side, 82 feet east of the Boulevard.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—Four gore lots, north side, 100 feet east of 10th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET—Three lots and two gores, south side 126th-st., 150 feet west of 10th-av.

CENTRE-STREET—Lot and buildings, east side of Centre-st., between Worth and Leonard sts., and known as No. 82.

Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, NORTH-EAST CORNER OF CHRISTOPHER AND WEEHAWKEN STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Stephen Allen, deceased:

CHRISTOPHER-STREET—The three brick buildings and lots, situate on the north-east corner of Christopher and Weehawken sts., and known as Nos. 171, 173, and 175 Christopher-st.

WEEHAWKEN-STREET—The two brick-front houses and lots, situate on the easterly side of Weehawken-st., immediately in the rear of the Christopher-st. lots, and known as Nos. 9 and 11 Weehawken-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE DWELLING NO. 136 LEXINGTON-AV.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Mrs. Mary Crow, deceased:

LEXINGTON-AVENUE—The first-class four-story English-basement brown-stone front house and lot situate on the west side of Lexington-av., between 28th and 29th sts., and known as No. 136; house about 52 feet deep, contains modern improvements, and is in good order; lot 16.3½ by 81 feet. Six per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 42D-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST FORTY-SECOND-STREET (Morris-place.)—The three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the southerly side of West 42d-st., near 10th-av., and known as No. 3 Morris-place. House contains modern improvements, and is in good order. Possession 1st of May. Lot 19.7x98.9.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT No. 435 2D-AV., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

SECOND-AVENUE.—The lot of land, together with the three-story brick house on the front, and the frame stable on the rear thereof, situate on the westerly side of 2d-av., 49.4 feet north of East 27th-st., and known as No. 435; lot 24.8x100 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STORE AND LOT, NO. 13 PARK-PLACE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executor of A. H. Lawrence, deceased:

PARK-PLACE—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on the north side of Park-place, between Broadway and Church-st., and known as No. 13.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 9TH-AV. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:

NINTH-AVENUE—Three lots on the west side of 9th-av., commencing 25 feet 5 inches south of 58th-st., each 25x100 feet.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, AT 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway: MAGNIFICENT ITALIAN MANSION AND SUPERB GROUNDS AT NORWICH, CONN.

Brick house and five acres, lately owned by J. N. Perkins, corner Washington and Yantic sts.; complete, with modern improvements; grounds most beautifully wooded with ancient forest trees; $30,000 on mortgage.

Photographs at No. 77 Cedar-st.

JAMES A. FLEURY, Auctioneer, No. 10 Pine-st.

THE GUNTHER ESTATE.

Situated in the Village of Jamaica, L. I., will be SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock, noon. This fine estate has been occupied by its owner fifty years, is one of the finest country-seats on Long Island, situated on high ground, overlooking the village and surrounding country, mansion large, Mansard roof, conservatory, out-buildings, &c.; eight acres of land, large garden, orchard and grove. Sale peremptory. Terms liberal.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, MARCH 27, at 12 M., At the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn:

FULTON-AVENUE—Four very valuable lots on the north-west corner of Fulton-av. and Gallatin-place; the best business location in the city; terms liberal.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FIFTH-AV. HOUSE WANTED IN exchange for three houses, brown-stone fronts, four-story high, 20.60x100 on 57th-st., near the Park entrance. State particulars. J. D. DEALLING, Box No. 11 Post-office.

TWO ROOMS, OR A FLOOR, UNFURnished, in a genteel private house, between 4th and 6th avs., wanted permanently by a gentleman and wife; first-class references. Address Box 3,719 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT IN THE NINTH WARD—Part of a house suitable for a small private family. Address M. O., Box No. 118 Times Office.

DRY GOODS.

WILL OPEN

ON MONDAY, MARCH 27,

150 CASES OF THE MOST DESIRABLE

BLACK DRESS GOODS

EVER IMPORTED,

at one-third below last season's prices, comprising

FRENCH CASHMERES,

HENRIETTA AND BOMBAZINE CLOTH,
TAMISE AND CRETONNE CLOTH,
PARISIENNE CRAPES AND VIENNA CLOTH,
FRENCH REPS AND GROS GRAIN CLOTH.

BOMBAZINES,

CRAPE CLOTH, 45 cents, former price 61 cents.

BLACK ALPACAS,

One lot 50 cents, former price 70 cents.
One lot 65 cents, former price 81 cents.
500 pieces IRON GRENADINES, from 20 cents per yard.

BLACK SILKS,

$1 10, $1 25, $1 30, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 10, $2 25, $2 45, $2 70, $3, &c.

JAPAN and CHINESE GOODS; NOVELTIES; COMPLETE SUITS FOR MOURNING, READY-MADE.

JACKSON'S,

BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.

GEORGE SLOANE,

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.,

Is now offering a handsome assortment of RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, VELVETS, SILKS, SATINS, CRAPES, LACES, REAL and IMITATION SPOT NET, DOUBLE WIDTH; LADIES' and MISSES' SPRING HATS and BONNETS, TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED. Also a full line of CORSETS, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SETS, SMALL WARES, &c., &c.

SPRING FASHIONS.

POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

ON MONDAY,

WE WILL OPEN A FULL STOCK OF ALL THE NEWEST STYLES IMPORTED, OF LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS, IN A GREAT VARIETY OF FABRICS, SUITED FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

W. K. PEYTON,

NOS. 273 AND 274 BOWERY.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, March 27,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY SILKS,

Just received per steamer CITY OF LONDON, CONSISTING OF

BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS, various sizes, at $1.

GREY AND BLACK STRIPE AND CHECK, $1 25 per yard.

WHITE GROUND TAFFETAS, colored stripe, $1 50.

OMBRE STRIPE, in various colors, $1 75.

ALL BOILED TAFFETAS, best quality, $2.

SATIN RAYE, in all colors, $2.

PLAIN BLACK SILKS.

PLAIN BLACK GROS GRAIN, at $1 75 per yard.

24-inch FAILLE SUBLIME, real Lyons, $3.

24-inch CASHMERE SUBLIME, $2 50 and $3.

24 and 28 inch BONNET ET CIE (warranted genuine) Silks, at $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, $5 50, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10 and $11 per yard.

POUCET PERE ET FILS SILKS at $3 and upward.

ALSO,

An elegant assortment of

SATIN EUGENE, RADZIMIRE, or Widows' SILK, at very low prices.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS.

TRIMMING SILKS, at $1 50 and $1 75.

24-inch FAILLE DRESS SILKS, at $3, $3 50 and $4.

24 and 28 inch POULT DE SOIE, in every color and shade, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5 and $5 50.

ALSO,

TRIMMING SATINS

Cut on the bias in all colors, very low.

Lord & Taylor.

DRESS GOODS.

PRINCESS LOUISE SUITINGS,

THE NOVELTY OF SEASON.

In plain Colors, in various Fabrics, with Fringe Trimmings, headed with Satin Bands, to which particular attention is directed.

SUPERIOR CHENE POPLINS.

2 cases superior to any ever offered, 28 inches wide, warranted Wool fillings, various shades, for Spring Suits, 25c.

MARLED SERGE POPLINS.

2 cases, Best Cloth, in all the Fashionable Shades, for Suits and Traveling Dresses, 50c.

GLACE MOHAIR.

2 cases double width GLACE MOHAIR, in various Shades of Brown and Steel, at 37½c. per yard. A Great Bargain.

PURE MOHAIR DE SOIE.

3 cases PURE SILK WARP (warranted high lustre, double width, and very desirable, at 62½c., 75c., and $1.

SILK AND WOOL FOULARDS.

One case PURE SILK AND WOOL FOULARDS, in all the new Shades, at very attractive prices.

GRENADINES.

4 cases of FRENCH and ENGLISH GRENADINES, new effects in Stripes, Checks and Figures from 25c. to $1 25 per yard.

LAWNS, ORGANDIES, &C.

A large assortment of American, Scotch and French LAWNS, JACONETS and ORGANDIES. Also, Plain Striped, and Printed LINEN and SEERSUCKERS for suits.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

200 dozen FRENCH KID GLOVES at $1 50.

200 dozen best quality of one, two and three button KID GLOVES, in all colors and sizes.

A full line of Ladies' and Children's ENGLISH and GERMAN SILK and LISLE THREAD GLOVES, in plain and high colors.

ALSO,

a large assortment of LADIES' SILK SCARFS, TIES and BOWS; the latest novelties at the lowest prices.

HOSIERY.

Ladies' and Children's PLAIN and FANCY OPEN WORK and BRODEQUIN COTTON.

Plain and fancy OPEN WORK and BRODEQUIN LISLE THREAD.

Plain and fancy SILK and EMBROIDERED HOSE.

A full line genuine BALBRIGGAN HOSIERY, at prices never before quoted in this City.

ALSO,

a large assortment of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDER-GARMENTS, in Silk, Lisle Thread and Merino at a great bargain.

Lord & Taylor.

Linen Department.

All Linen TABLE CLOTHS from $1 75 upward. White fringe FRENCH CLOTHS, all sizes, and Napkins to match.

Pink and buff TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS to match.

Extra heavy colored bordered TABLE CLOTHS, at greatly reduced prices.

FRINGE LUNCH CLOTHS, all sizes.

8-4 LUNCH and WINE CLOTHS, very low.

8-4 TABLE DAMASK at 60c., 65c., 70c., 75c., and $1.

5-8 DOYLIES at 60c. per dozen.

LINEN DRUGGETS, in all widths.

PATTERN CLOTHS, in great variety.

LINEN STAIR CRASH, all widths.

HUCK TOWELS, fringed, $1, $1 25, $1 50, and $1 75 per dozen.

Very fine FRENCH BORDERED TOWELS.

Brown and White BATH TOWELS.

Cashes' celebrated FRICTION TOWELS.

ALSO,

A large assortment of MARSEILLES QUILTS, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 at popular prices.

ALSO,

CRIB QUILTS, all sizes, very low.

THE OPENING of the LADIES' CLOAK AND UNDER-GARMENT DEPARTMENTS will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, March 30.

Lord & Taylor,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE-ST.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,

SPRING STRAW GOODS,

ALL THE NOVELTIES.

TWO DELIVERIES DAILY.

LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY TO SELECT FROM.

PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND; NOS. 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,

7 DAYS LONGER

WE WILL CONTINUE SELLING OFF OUR STOCK.

COST NO GUIDE TO SELLING PRICES.

ALL OUR SASH AND BONNET RIBBONS, SATINS, SILKS, VELVETS, MILLINERY GOODS, &c.

ALL OUR YANKEE NOTIONS, FANCY AND HAIR GOODS, CORSETS, JEWELRY, DRESS TRIMMINGS, SILK FRINGES, NEEDLE-WORKS, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, BANDS, &c.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HEMSTITCH, 10, 12, 16, 19 AND 21 CENTS.

COLLARS, CUFFS, REAL LACES, FLOWERS, &c.

FEATHERS, HOSIERY, UNDERVESTS, &c.

KID GLOVES,

50 CENTS, 75 CENTS, $1.

2 BUTTONS, $1; VERY BEST, $2 10.

WE HOPE TO HAVE OUR EXTENSION OF PREMISES COMPLETED SHORTLY.

CHEAP GOODS NOW.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND; NOS. 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

JUST OPENED, 20,000 YARDS HAMBURG EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, and GUIPURE BANDS, entirely new and fresh patterns, at extremely low prices.

Also, LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, bought at panic prices, previous to the siege of Paris.

BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING,

ON MONDAY,

OF

NEW SPRING

SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS.

A FULL STOCK OF ALL THE NOVELTIES IMPORTED WILL BE OPENED.

W. K. PEYTON, NOS. 273 AND 274 BOWERY.

BLACK SILKS.

ON MONDAY, WE WILL OPEN A FULL LINE OF BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, THE BEST VALUE TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY,

AT $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50 AND $2 60 PER YARD.

To which we invite the special attention of our Customers.

W. K. PEYTON, NOS. 273 AND 274 BOWERY.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

AT

GREAT BARGAINS.

WE WILL OFFER THIS WEEK AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

LINENS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELS AND TOWELINGS,

WHITE QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, FROM AUCTION,

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES

KNOWN IN THIS CITY FOR MANY YEARS.

6-4 HALF-BLEACHED DAMASKS, at 50c. per yard.
7-4 HALF-BLEACHED DAMASKS, at 60c. per yard.
8-4 HALF-BLEACHED DAMASKS, at 75c. per yard.
6-4 BLEACHED SATIN DAMASKS, at 60c. per yard.
7-4 BLEACHED SATIN DAMASKS, at 75c. per yard.
8-4 BLEACHED SATIN DAMASKS, at 85c. per yard.
5-8 DAMASK NAPKINS, at 60c. per doz., all Linen.
3-4 DAMASK NAPKINS, at 75c. per doz., all Linen.
5-8 DAMASK NAPKINS, at 90c. per doz., all Linen.
3-4 DAMASK NAPKINS, at $1 25 per doz., all Linen.

ALSO,

FINE WHITE GOODS.

JACONET MUSLINS, at 10c., 12½c., 15c., 18c., 20c. TO 35c. PER YARD.

CAMBRICS, FROM 15c. PER YARD UPWARD.

NAINSOOKS, FROM 12½c. PER YARD UPWARD.

MULLS, FROM 12½c. PER YARD UPWARD.

PIQUES, NEW STYLES, AT 18c., 20c., 25c., 30c. TO 40c. PER YARD.

W. K. PEYTON,

NOS. 273 AND 274 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

AT KINZEY'S.

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

HAMBURG EDGINGS, 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c., 10c., yard up. AT KINZEY'S.

HAMBURG INSERTIONS, 2c., 3c., 5c., 10c. yard. AT KINZEY'S.

WORKED DOUBLE BANDS, 20c. yard. AT KINZEY'S.

MAGIC AND OTHER RUFFLINGS, 5c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

REAL LACES, from 10c. yard up. AT KINZEY'S.

VALENCIENNES LACES, 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c., 10c., yard up. AT KINZEY'S.

NEW STYLES IN LACE COLLARS, 15c., 20c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

EMBROIDERY RUFFLINGS, 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c. yard. AT KINZEY'S.

LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS, 10c., 12c., 20c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

RICH LINEN AND LACE SETS, 25c. box. AT KINZEY'S.

1,000 FINE NEEDLEWORK SETS IN JACONET AND SWISS, SOME TRIMMED WITH VALENCIENNES LACE, WE SHALL CLOSE THE ENTIRE LOT AT 50c. THE SET. EVERY SET IN A PRETTY BOX. AT KINZEY'S.

LADIES' CHEMISES, from 45c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

LADIES' FINE TRIMMED DRAWERS, 50c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

ANOTHER LOT OF TEN-TUCKED SKIRTS, 75c. AT KINZEY'S.

NIGHT-DRESSES, from 85c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

GENTS' HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c. AT KINZEY'S.

LOTS OF LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

OPENING ON MONDAY 500 DOZENS ALL-LINEN HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, at 10c., 12½c., 15c., 18c., 20c. AT KINZEY'S.

LACE TIDIES, 5c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 45c. each. AT KINZEY'S.

REGULAR-MADE IRON-FRAME HOSE, 18c. pair. AT KINZEY'S.

LADIES' COTTON HOSE, 8c., 10c., 12½c. pair up. AT KINZEY'S.

GENTS' COTTON HALF HOSE, 8c., 10c., 12c. per pair. AT KINZEY'S.

GENTS' FULL REGULAR ENGLISH HALF HOSE, 25c. AT KINZEY'S.

CLOSING LOT OF FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50c. pair. AT KINZEY'S.

ANOTHER LOT OF DOUBLE-BUTTON KIDS, 75c. AT KINZEY'S.

FINE LOTS MISSES' KID GLOVES, 25c. pair. AT KINZEY'S.

OPENING 200 DOZENS IN SPRING COLORS, OF THE REGULAR DOLLAR KID GLOVES, AT 75c. pair. AT KINZEY'S.

OPENING NEW STYLES IN ROUND HATS AND BONNETS. AT KINZEY'S.

OPENING NEW STYLES IN FRENCH FLOWERS. AT KINZEY'S.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES. AT KINZEY'S.

AUCTION LOTS OF RIBBONS FROM 3c. yard up. AT KINZEY'S.

RICH ROMAN TIES AND SCARFS, 25c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

MARSEILLES TRIMMINGS, 10c., 15c., piece up. AT KINZEY'S.

SILK GIMPS, 3c., 5c., 8c., 10c., yard up. AT KINZEY'S.

RICH SILK TRIMMINGS, 3c., 5c., 8c., 10c. yard. AT KINZEY'S.

SILK FRINGES, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c. yard up. AT KINZEY'S.

RICH SATIN TRIMMINGS, 5c., 8c., 10c. yard up. AT KINZEY'S.

QUANTITIES TRIMMINGS, 25c. the piece. AT KINZEY'S.

IN OUR AUCTION LOT DEPARTMENT ON THE SECOND FLOOR GREAT BARGAINS. AT KINZEY'S.

SILK-EMBROIDERED DRESS GOODS 12½c. yard. AT KINZEY'S.

JAPANESE POPLINS, RICH GOODS, 25c. yard. AT KINZEY'S.

SPLENDID DOUBLE-WIDTH GOODS, 25c. AT KINZEY'S.

SOME PRETTY DRESS GOODS, 25c., 18c., 8c. yard. AT KINZEY'S.

SILK-EMBROIDERED GRENADINES, 35c. yard. AT KINZEY'S.

RICH SATIN STRIPED DRESS GOODS, 12½c. AT KINZEY'S.

LACE CURTAINS, from 15c. yard up. AT KINZEY'S.

MARSEILLES QUILTS, $1 25, $1 40, $1 75 up. AT KINZEY'S.

TABLE LINENS, 31c., 35c., 50c., 25c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

LINEN TOWELING, 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c. AT KINZEY'S.

LINEN TOWELS, 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

MARSEILLES AND PIQUES, 12½c., 20c., 25c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

PLAID NAINSOOK MUSLINS, 15c., 20c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

PLAID AND PLAIN MUSLINS, 12½c. yard up. AT KINZEY'S.

SHIRTING MUSLINS, 6¼c., 10c. yard up. AT KINZEY'S.

EXCELLENT CALICOES, fast colors, 8c. yard. AT KINZEY'S.

LOT OF VESTIBULE LACES, 15c. yard up. AT KINZEY'S.

OPENING TWO CASES OF JEWELRY, TO BE CLOSED OUT AT 5c. ON THE DOLLAR. AT KINZEY'S.

BEST 200-YARD MACHINE SILKS, 5c. spool. AT KINZEY'S.

EXCELLENT SPOOL COTTONS, 1c. spool. AT KINZEY'S.

ENGLISH PEARL BUTTONS, 3c., 4c., 6c., 8c. dozen. AT KINZEY'S.

FINE ALPACA SKIRT BRAIDS, 5c. piece. AT KINZEY'S.

ROLLS OF FINE TWILLED TAPES, 3c., 5c. AT KINZEY'S.

BEST GOLD-EYED NEEDLES, 4c. paper. AT KINZEY'S.

BEST DIAMOND-POINTED PINS, 5c. paper. AT KINZEY'S.

BEST SWAN-BILL HOOKS-AND-EYES, 3c. card. AT KINZEY'S.

FINE ENGLISH STAR BRAIDS, 10c. dozen. AT KINZEY'S.

36-YARD PIECES ALPACA BRAIDS, 25c. pc. WILLIAM KINZEY'S.

No. 691 Broadway, N. Y.,

BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.

INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS.—Have returned from Europe with Spring stock. Will show on MONDAY. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, ARCTIC, PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
6,000 tons Burden—2,500 H. P. each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and Cork Harbor the following days.
"OCEANIC," Capt. Digger MURRAY, is appointed to sail from New-York SATURDAY, April 15, at 2 P. M.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unexcelled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms all midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES OF PASSAGE: $80 gold. Steerage, low currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from $1 upward.
For information or passage and other information apply at
OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 19 Broadway, N. Y. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Algeria, Wed. Mar. 29 Calabria, Thursday, Mar. 30
Java, Wednesday, April 5 Siberia, Saturday, April 8
Russia, Wednesday, April 12 Tripoli, Thursday, April 6
Cuba, Wednesday, April 19 Parthia, Thursday, Apr. 20
China, Wednesday, April 26 Batavia, Saturday, April 29
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $100, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$120, gold.
Return Tickets.....$180, gold.
By the Thursday steamers, carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets.....$150, gold.
Steerage Tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....LEGRIS...Wednesday, March 29
PEREIRE.....DAUBE.....Saturday, April 22
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..Saturday, May 6
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSE.....Saturday, May 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$70
Steerage.....$40
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid the discomfort of both railways and steamboats at crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS
Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry, calling at Moville to land passengers for all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark; to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Columbia.....Sat., April 1 Britannia.....Sat., April 22
Anchoria.....Wed., April 5 Europa.....Sat., April 29
Devonia.....Sat., April 15 Victoria.....Wed., May 3
and an EXTRA STEAMER every other WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, as soon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, according to location.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $26.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts at sight for any amount.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 1, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, April 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, April 15, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 46 North River.
RATES IN GOLD.
PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 | To London.....35
To Paris.....95 | To Paris.....40
Tickets can be purchased here by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....March 29, at 11 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, April 5, at 6 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....April 12, at 12 M.
DESSIRAMA, Capt. GUARD.....April 19, at 6 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WARNER, April 26, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, April 26, at 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, Thomas, Saturday, April 1, at 1 P. M.
BERLIN, Lawton, Saturday, April 8, at 2 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency; Steerage, $26, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry or Glasgow, $30, currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 16th and 30th each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
March 30, steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. H. P. Cousens, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, and connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. Lapham, for Callao, Valparaiso, Coquimbo and Callao, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports must reach Pier No. 42 on the 29th inst.
April 15, steamer ALASKA will leave San Francisco, April 1, for Japan and China. For further information, apply at the office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WING.....April 22
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. TEMPLETON, May 22
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....June 22
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. P. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., promptly, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VANDUSEN.....March 30
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS (via Nassau), Apr. 6
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS.....April 13
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail April 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND TERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier N. R. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Wednesday, Mar. 29
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Saturday, April 8
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Tuesday, April 18
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Friday, April 28
For freight or passage apply to
E. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old line, low freight.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship
RAPIDAN,
E. WHITEHURST, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, April 1, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavaca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 55 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship LODONA will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, April 8.
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 158 Malden-lane.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Travelers or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can send the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, travelling and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and on inability of misunderstanding which are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Couriers can also attend to the custom and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alsac, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA ROUTE,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR SAILINGS EACH WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, PERRIN & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBRO, THURSDAY, March 30, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 2 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 13 Wall-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent S. & G. R. R. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R.
No. 226 Broadway. | No. 429 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.—Pier No. 41 N. R.—The steamer Nelson will leave for Lower Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater R. R. Returning, will leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply as office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.,
Offer for sale, and recommend as a SAFE HOME INVESTMENT, and the cheapest New-England Security in the market, the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Connecticut Western R. R. Co.,
Coupon or Registered, and by the Legislature of Connecticut made free of all State Tax—Seven per Cent. interest, payable January and July in New-York. They have thirty years to run. The subscribed Capital Stock of the Company is $1,650,000, all of which, except $65,100, has been paid in cash. Of this, $750,000 has been subscribed and paid by the City of Hartford. The mortgage is made in trust to the Treasurer of the State. The Bonds are registered in the office of the Controller of the State, and countersigned by him, and by the terms of the Charter can only be delivered by him to the Company in the proportion of $2,000 bonds for $1,000 cash previously expended in the construction of the road.
The road extends from Hartford, where it connects with the whole New-England system of railroads, westerly to Millerton, on the New-York State line, where it connects with the Harlem Road, north and south; with the Dutchess and Columbia to Fishkill, now completed; with the Poughkeepsie and Eastern to Poughkeepsie, to be finished in July, and with the Connecticut and Rondout Road, soon to be built, insuring direct connection with the coal supplies of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. A wide field for business is opened by its numerous railroad and river connections in supplying the country with coal, lumber, grain, cattle and breadstuffs from the west, and returning free, lime, marble and the manufacturing products of the many thrifty towns along its line.
The grading is complete, a part of the iron purchased, and track-laying will commence as soon as the condition of the bed will permit.
The character of the Managers, among whom are Hon. WM. H. BARNUM, Ex-Gov. HOLLEY, GEO. M. BARTHOLOMEW, Esq., and JAMES GOODWIN, Esq., is a guarantee that the enterprise will be carried through in a substantial and economical manner.
The price of the Bonds is 90 per cent. and accrued interest.
EDWARD HAIGHT, Late Cashier and President of the National Bank of the Commonwealth.
EDWARD HAIGHT, Jr., Member of the New-York Stock Exchange.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 9 Wall-st., corner of New-st., New-York.
We transact a general Banking Business, receiving deposits on which we allow interest and subject to check at sight.
As Agents of the United States Treasury, we are prepared to receive subscriptions to the New United States Loan.
We will buy or sell on commission all the issues of Government Securities, Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
Investment orders particularly attended to.
Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.
Certificates of Deposits issued payable with interest and available at all business centres.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 87½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish pamphlet, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIPS
WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 25 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1871.
THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY having decided to change the gauge of their road from six feet to four feet, eight and one half inches, so as to make it conform to the gauge of its numerous connecting and intersecting lines, have, for the purpose of making said change, and providing the necessary rolling stock and for other improvements and purposes of the Company, executed a new mortgage for four millions of dollars, covering all the property and franchises of the Company, to be denominated Second Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage.
The present mortgage debt of the Company is $6,900,000, or about $17,000 per mile on 398 miles of road owned and operated by the Company, and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis. The total mortgage debt, including the new issue of four millions, will be $10,900,000, or about $27,500 per mile.
The new Bonds are for one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached, the principal payable in forty years, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, free of United States income tax, payable semi-annually in New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year, and secured by a sinking fund commencing with twenty thousand dollars per annum, and so graduated and regulated as to take up the whole amount of Bonds before their maturity. The bonds entitle the holder to vote, and may be registered.
The Company now offer for sale two millions five hundred thousand dollars ($2,500,000) as follows: Proposals for the same (in amounts not less than five thousand dollars) will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., of the 10th day of April next, specifying the amount of Bonds offered. The money to be payable in five instalments of twenty per cent. each, as follows: first instalment on acceptance of bid, and the others on the first days of May, July, September and October next, it being understood that in no case shall the interest which has accrued upon the bonds at dates of payment shall be paid by the purchaser, in addition to the price bid.
Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for Second Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds."
ALLAN CAMPBELL,
Chairman Executive and Finance Committee.

OFFICE OF LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 16, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 15 at 3 o'clock P. M. and opened May 4.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 22 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 20, 1871.
AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS of the charter, an annual election will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 27th inst., for eight trustees in place of those whose term of service expires on that day, and also for three inspectors to hold the next annual election. Polls open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 3 o'clock P. M.
GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE STOCK for sale by
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,
OF
TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES
COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION,
CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.
THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.
$35,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.
A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.
PRICE UNTIL APRIL 1, 90 PER CENT IN CURRENCY.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.
Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE NEW UNITED STATES LOAN.
THE NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK,
Corner of Wall-st. and Broadway, Funding Agent, will receive subscriptions for the new
FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865,
And will sell the bonds in coupon or registered form, at par for gold, currency at its gold value, or any 5-20 bonds, allowing the interest in gold to May 1 on the 6-20s, at which time the new bonds commence to draw interest. We expect in the date to deliver the bonds about May 1.
J. H. L. MORFORD, Cashier.

ELECTION.
PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 227 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1871.
The annual election for fifteen (15) directors of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, 3d April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
March 16, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 3, 1871, at No. 24 New-st., Room No. 57, Pell Building, at 12 o'clock M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed March 27, and be reopened April 5.
WM. S. THORN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, corner 31 av. and 9th st. (Bible House.)—The election for directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY the 10th day of April, between 12 and 1 o'clock noon. By order of the President and Directors
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the National Life Insurance Company of New-York will be held at the Company's office, No. 312 Broadway, on MONDAY, April 3, 1871, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank,
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $2,250,000.
NEW-YORK BRANCH,
186 BLEECKER-STREET.
INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY DAYS, as depositors prefer.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $20 and upward.
DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.
All accounts strictly private and confidential.
All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due Call or send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 99 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now will draw interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERHEYL L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 25 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Money deposited NOW will draw interest from April 1, at the rate of six per cent., on all sums exceeding $5.
Interest paid or credited on balance in July and January of each year.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
MARBLE, FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward.
One dollar received.
INTEREST COMMENCES APRIL 1 on deposits made now, and is payable in July.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $2,670,243 82.

BOARDING AND LODGING

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN A first-class, convenient and pleasant locality, on 42d-st., west of Madison-av., will rent a large and elegantly furnished front parlor, having all modern improvements, and on second floor, to a single gentleman; no other rooms rented; references exchanged. Address, with name, G. E., box No. 128 Times office.

TO LET—ON THE SECOND OR THIRD floors, in suites of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to gentlemen who can afford to pay liberally for a quiet, comfortable home; references given and required. Apply at No. 49 East 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING on the most fashionable part of Murray Hill, will accommodate a lady and gentleman with rooms and board; house new and elegantly furnished. Address COMFORT, Station D.

HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY FURnished suite of three or four rooms, together or separately; bath, &c., on floor; private table if desired; by season or year; at moderate terms; references exchanged. Apply at No. 48 East 31st-st.

NO. 10 5TH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite of apartments, with or without board; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 45 WEST 23D-ST.—A SUITE OF handsome apartments on second floor, with board; terms moderate; also, two single rooms.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper by an American woman, who has had many years' experience in cooking, or would take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; good references given. Call at No. 14 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; is competent and can furnish satisfactory references; operates on any machine; cut and fit; dress hair; will travel or go as seamstress alone; country or City. Call at No. 336 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to do washing in a small private family; she is a competent person, and fully understands her business; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 222 10th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROcure a situation for a middle-aged Protestant woman; she is a good cook; is perfectly reliable; is a good plain seamstress; does embroidery and fine sewing; no objection to light chamber-work; good references. Call at No. 140 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 39 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman; is an excellent cook, pastry, cream, jellies, side dishes, good baker, &c.; has the best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 305 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Call at No. 105 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid; is competent; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 126 6th-av., over drug store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook, in a private family; understands meats, soups; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; also pastry; the best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a very respectable young woman and a thorough waitress; understands the care of silver and getting up fine linen; best of City or country; best testimonials. Apply at No. 56 4th-av.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY A very respectable Protestant woman; about thirty; can take entire charge of a child from its birth; can bring up a child on the bottle; best reference; City or country. Call at No. 64 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable young woman, and a first-class laundress; can do French fluting and all kinds of fine work, or will do the washing and family work of fine washing; country or City. Call at 326 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED INfant nurse (Protestant); a situation; is thoroughly competent; has excellent reference from last place. Apply at No. 88 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL (PROTestant), a situation as first-class chamber-maid and waitress or to take care of children; good reference. Apply at REBELL'S, No. 240 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT (SWEDISH) woman, a situation as first-class cook, or housekeeper and cook; is competent; well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress; thoroughly understands her duties; unexceptionable references. Call or address No. 130 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS GERman man, a situation as coachman; refers for character and ability to his last employer. Address P. M., Box No. 229 Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as chamber-work and plain sewing in a first-class family; best of reference given. Call at No. 302 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN lady as traveller or companion; is fond of children; good reference given and required. Call or address at No. 112 East 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress, or would go with a lady to travel. Apply at her present employer's, No. 266 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and to assist in washing, or as chamber-maid and waitress. Call or address No. 212 West 44th-st.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES, farmers and others wanting capable and well-recommended male and female help or those seeking places, will find a full assortment of work, constantly on hand at CARPENTER'S, the large and old established employment house, No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

ATTENTION!—THE NEW-YORK EMployment Agency, No. 1,284 Broadway, near 32d-st., is now established fourteen years, furnishes capable and well-recommended Protestant and Catholic servants for country and City.

ALL IN WANT OF FIRST-CLASS waiters, cooks, chambermaids, Irish and American servants, City or country, can be suited immediately at No. 139 6th-av., over drug store.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for every capacity, of the City or from the south, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 27 WILDE'S, No. 327 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman, in City or country; wages not so much an object as a steady place; can milk; willing to do anything; best of reference; any gentleman wanting him on trial if not the most active of men, will charge nothing for his time. Address City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 127 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN by a sober, steady man; is an experienced groom and coachman; first-class driver; willing to be engaged in a few days; best of reference. Call or address, No. 141 or No. 143 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation by a competent young married man; good careful driver; seven years' good City reference. Address F. A. S., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; has first-class reference from his last employer. Address F. O., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXIOUS to procure a situation for his coachman, a first-class man, trustworthy in every respect, skilful with horses; a perfect driver; present employer, No. 205 Fulton-st., or No. 1,262 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, A situation as coachman or groom; has lived in the highest families; can be seen where disengaged as COACHMAN, No. 23 2d-st., feed store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has unexceptionable references. Call or address WM. B., No. 23d-st., feed store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as porter in a gentleman's family; can be well recommended; has a first-class family. Address No. 69 Union-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GERMAN'S SITUATION BY a married man; has been twenty years in last situation; understands the care of horses fully, and is a good coachman. Address S. L., Box No. 4,000 Post-office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND wife, to make up gentlemen in all the branches, and to wait on a gentleman; best City reference. Address Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY FIRST-class gentleman's coachman, who left his last place April 1; can be well recommended by his present employer. Address M. P., box 228 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN (Protestant), a situation as coachman or coachman and gardener; excellent City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 140 4th-av.

AN EXPERIENCED COURIER, speaking English, French, Italian and Spanish, wishes to travel with a family to Europe; moderate salary. Address P. R., No. 34 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN and his wife, the care of a gentleman's house in the City or a short distance in the country; first-class testimonials as to capability. Address J. M., Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an experienced, first-class man, (German); married, no family; best references as to character and capability. Address C. M., No. 206 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman or groom in the City or country; can be highly recommended. Call or address MARTIN, No. 15 West 19th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
L. H. LENT.....Director
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
FIRST WEEK IN AMERICA OF THE WONDERFUL

CYNOCEPHALUS,
An animal whose equestrianism contains so many elements of suicide, that it cannot fail to awaken a sensation in New-York equal to that created in Paris and London by its singular performances, rivaling, as they do, the greatest efforts of the best human riders.
ALL THE GREAT PERFORMERS IN THEIR EXCITING FEATS OF EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS AND ACROBATIC SKILL.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten years, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; children, 50 cents.

HASLER TO CITY HALL IN 15 MINUTES.
Now is the time to strike for quick transit.
The people who are tired of hanging on the straps by the Hour
ARE INVITED TO A
MASS MEETING
AT IRVING HALL, IRVING-PLACE,
corner 16th-st.,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 28,
at 7½ o'clock.
IN FAVOR OF
THE BROADWAY UNDERGROUND ROAD,
(the Beach Tunnel,) now before the GOVERNOR.
This is the crisis, when the voice of the people can be heard, and when they ought to speak.
This meeting is called by the West Side Association—
JAS. F. RUGGLES, Secretary. WM. R. MARTIN, President.
By the East Side Association—
T. E. BRUSH, Secretary. CHARLES CRARY, President.
And by the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards Citizens' Association—
GEO. D. ARMSTRONG, Secretary. JOHN FOLEY, President.

MASTER OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, aged 4 years, will give his third Shakespearean Entertainment at C

THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

A Discourse by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn.

The Lafayette-avenue Church of Brooklyn, was crowded by an audience of over two thousand persons yesterday morning, to hear Dr. CUYLER's discourse before the "National Temperance Society and Publication House." His text was Proverbs, twentieth chapter and first verse:

"Wine is a mocker; strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."

I propose, said the speaker, to discuss the very important question—What is the duty of every good man and woman in regard to the use of intoxicating beverages? To such a vital question of Christian morality, the pulpit should return a careful, candid and unmistakable answer. A minister should carry no dark-lanterns. During the last week the eye of God has seen many struggling with terrible temptations. He has seen thousands yielding to a custom which is fatal to the body and damning to the soul! He has seen some parents setting the sparkling cup right before their own children, and even church-members offering it to guests, who have been confirmed in an evil habit by this evil example. He has witnessed, beneath the smooth surface of society, the most terrible passions of lust, sensuality, profanity, cruelty and often of red-handed murder—all kept in hot fury by the curse of the intoxicating bowl. Then, what is your duty and mine in regard to these deceptive and destructive drinks? Our Heavenly Father gives us His answer in two clearly-legible laws; one on our bodies, and the other in His Book. They do not contradict each other. When men try to prove that the Bible sanctions and encourages the use of alcoholic intoxicants, they put a fatal weapon into the hands of the infidel. He shrewdly says: "I know that alcoholic drinks are poisonous to body and mind; if, therefore, your Bible sanctions their use, I prefer to stick to what I know, rather than believe what you say your Bible teaches." I shall put no such logical bludgeon into the skeptic's hand. All attempts to make God's word sanction the modern drinking-customs—like previous attempts to make it sanction modern slavery—end in producing scoffers and skeptics. What is God's law in regard to the use of alcoholic intoxicants written on our bodies? Science and human experience return four very distinct answers. 1. Alcohol is a poison; very deceitful in its nature, and very deadly in its effects. 2. Alcohol is not a creature of God; it is the chemical product of distillation and fermentation. God has created innumerable fountains of pure water, but He never created a gill of alcohol. 3. Alcohol lessens the vital forces, and no man has a moral right to weaken and destroy his own powers. 4. Science and experience prove incontestably that the best efforts of body and mind are reached by those who obey the law against intoxicants written on the body, and who practice entire abstinence. These are the statutes which our Holy Creator has written on our bodily constitutions. They are confirmed by the teachings of His inspired Word. The whole spirit of the Bible is in favor of self-denial and purity—in favor of keeping our bodies blameless; a Christian's body is to be a "temple of the Holy Ghost," and not a tippling-house. Looking at special texts and examples, let me cite to you the patriarch Noah, who, although a good man, was degraded into drunkenness as soon as he violated the divine law on his body, and tampered with an intoxicant. Let me cite Samson, the most athletic of men, who (with his mother before him) eschewed wine, and drank only cold water. Let me cite that divine command to the priests, not to touch strong drink while in the temple. I should like to know whether a Jewish priest in the temple had any more serious work on hand than every Christian has every day while serving Christ in the temple of his daily duties? Let me cite that tremendous prohibitory law of Jehovah, "Look not on the wine when it is red; for at the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder." If this text means "moderate drinking," then it means also moderate playing with snakes, and being moderately stung by a nest of vipers. I may cite also that glorious abstainer, the Apostle Paul, who, in writing to the Thessalonians, said, "Watch and drink not;" who enjoined that a "Bishop" (which means a Christian overseer of souls) should "not be given to wine," and who uttered that noble precept of brotherly love, "It is good not to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth or is made weak." So careful was Paul, that when he wrote to his brother teetotaller Timothy, he told him not "to drink any longer water only, but to use a little wine for his stomach's sake." Observe that it was only a "little," and that as a medicine. But our opponents meet us with the portentous assertion that our divine Lord Jesus actually created an alcoholic intoxicant, and gave it to His friends at Cana of Galilee! To me this is almost blasphemy. If our Lord did this, then was it the first time in history when divine power ever created alcohol! Certainly our Holy Redeemer could have created out of water a pure, innocent drink similar to the "blood of the grape." And I agree with the late learned Dean ALFORD, of England, that "our Lord would not have ministered to drunkenness." I hold, with such profound scholars as Prof. MOSES STUART, ALBERT BARNES, Prof. JACOBUS, Dr. OWEN, Dr. LEES, and hosts of others, that the wine made by Jesus Christ was not an alcoholic poison. Certainly it was not like the fiery, villainous drinks of our day and country. Let me sum up the teachings of God's Holy Word in five statements: First—The Bible points out the terrible evils and curse of intoxicating drinks. In several passages it prohibits their use. Second—In those few passages in which "wine" is commended, the original Hebrew word signifies a sweet unintoxicating article. Third—The Bible commends total abstinence more than once, and never forbids it. Fourth—The spirit and trend of this holy book are in favor of purity and abstinence, both for our own sakes and our neighbor's, and for the glory of God. Fifth—The laws of God on our bodies and in His Book, agree with each other. If the teachings of [illegible] were allowed to have full sway, they would crush every decanter and [illegible] every grog-shop in the land. Before closing let me touch upon three propositions lately advanced. It is claimed that the drinking of an intoxicating glass is, in itself, morally a matter of "indifference." It is, *per se*, neither morally right nor wrong. Each man may decide for himself. To this proposition I would reply by asking, Is it a matter of "indifference" whether I violate or not the law of God written on my body, and also the spirit of His holy word? Is it an indifferent thing for me to set an example which may tempt and ruin my neighbor? If it be not my moral duty to let alone that which may destroy me, and is destroying millions, where under the broad heavens is there any moral duty? It is said that "conscience is a sufficient guide to each one." But, suppose that a man's conscience justifies his drinking alcohol; will his conscience save him from the consequences of his practice? I once knew of an eminent minister who used wine conscientiously in order to "preach more eloquently." He drank until it deceived, and ruined him. We insist that a conscience which is not regulated by the teachings of God, is of no more value to its owner than is a watch which is not regulated by the motions of the sun. If the light that is in a man be darkness, how great is that darkness! Finally, it has been asserted that total abstinence can only be defended on the ground of expediency. I will not fight with this assertion, provided that in this case you will allow to expediency the powerful grip of a moral obligation. But I don't like the word. It lacks "bottom" and backbone. It does not always "hold water." I have even known it to hold several gallons of excessively bad liquor. It sometimes trips up a good man's heels. Therefore I present before your consciences today the high moral duty of every man to abstain from alcoholic intoxicants for his own sake, for Savior! This is the way; walk ye in it. And the sake of others, and for the glory of our God and remember that no man was ever yet lost in a straight road!

Rev. E. L. Janes on the Temperance Cause.

Rev. E. L. JANES preached a sermon on the temperance question yesterday morning at the Beekman Hill M. E. Church. He said: "I propose this morning to confine myself to one topic, in this, which ought to be the great question of the day. We have in our country 600,000 confirmed drunkards, and are yearly adding to that number 100,000 more; but it is not what shall be done with them that demands our attention; there is but little hope of success in any undertaking which has for its end their restoration. No matter how much we may work and pray for that object, where the habit has become confirmed, and the body and mind physically weakened by the effects of alcohol, not one in thirty ever permanently reforms. Mr. HOWARD, in Philadelphia, took 300 men from the gutters, and placed them under the best and kindest treatment; only one of these kept the pledge ten years, and not one retained it until death. No; the only work we can do in their behalf is to comfort and strengthen them in the struggles of mind and body which they undergo, and finally to lay their half-consumed bodies in the quiet bosom of mother earth. Nor is the question what are we to do with the families of these unfortunate men, the one which should engage our attention. It is, indeed, a sad thought that during the ten years from 1836 to 1846, 300,000 persons were killed in this country by the use of intoxicating liquor; the same cause sent 100,000 to the Poor-house during that period, and bequeathed to the country 1,000,000 orphans. What has been the number from that time to 1870, I have not the heart to estimate. But for all this there are provisions made. We have the license system, hardly better than what it pretends to help; the police system, which arrests the poor tempted drunkard, and leaves his destroyer; the judicial system, which forces us to ask is the right man on trial? and then we have the system of taxation, by which the temperate are forced to pay for the sins of the intemperate. This, therefore, is a minor question; the great question is what shall be done with the traffic in intoxicating liquors? As long as this traffic stands side by side with other kinds of business, sheltering itself under the broad sanction of the law, so long shall we have drunkards to bury, widows to comfort, and orphans to protect.

It is evident that we have now reached a point in this matter that cannot be overcome by the natural processes which are generally employed in effecting changes; we have no resources but in the law. It is the function of civil law to protect, and thus the main function of law is prohibition. It is not the prerogative of law to say, "You shall do so and so," but to say what you shall not do; that is all we ask in this matter. In the license system this is carried out in part; the many are prohibited, the few are allowed. But the license system is not enough; it should be prohibited entirely; and I propose to give you the reasons why. It is a poison—physicians and chemists both say so; it is not food—alcohol does not contain a particle of nutriment; the dealer knows when he sells it that he gives no real equivalent for the money he receives. The nature of the traffic may be known by the men engaged in it; for the past twenty years it has been sinking lower and lower, and has now fallen into the hands of men bankrupt in conscience and in every moral sensibility. All that are not so have quitted it, and this brings us to the point that nothing but the law will have any weight in ridding the community of this curse. The nature of the traffic may be known by the nature of the article dealt in; not one-seventh of what is sold for champagne is genuine. A grocer, after quitting business, confessed that he had bought whisky from a countryman one day and on the next day sold it to the same man for wine, one night's preparation having been sufficient. Now, as to the effects of the thing sold. When I give the statistics of the past twenty-five years, and call back the millions from their graves who have been sacrificed in this way, I cannot understand why it is tolerated for a moment. One thousand murders a year may be traced in this country directly or indirectly from this cause; 1,008 die from it every week; six every ten minutes; while I have been speaking several must have passed away under that awful sentence: "Drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of Heaven." Besides the appetite, which is in its nature a disease, we have to combat in this struggle the love of money, which will and has induced men to commit all kinds of crime. This power is so great in the rumseller that he will dispose of his liquor, even though he knows that he is ruining not only the buyer, but his entire family. What shall be done in such a case? It is idle to urge moral considerations; they would neither listen to them, nor understand them if they did. We must use the law. The Church must arouse herself to this struggle; the seal of her members has not been commensurate with the evil. They have exonerated themselves from the fact that the traffic was legalized. All Christians should pledge themselves to abstain from alcohol; not only would their example be of unspeakable value, but unitedly they could so act upon legislation so as to secure its entire prohibition.

OTHER SERVICES.

Revival at the Middle Reformed Church, Brooklyn.

The exercises, yesterday, at the Middle Reformed Church, corner of Court and Harrison streets, Brooklyn, of which Rev. EDWARD PAYSON INGERSOLL is pastor, were of the most interesting character. For more than two months past a highly encouraging work has been in progress in Dr. INGERSOLL's congregation, and his labors, both in his public administrations and in his pastoral efforts in private and from house to house, have been signally successful. During the morning service, prior to the administration of the Lord's Supper, thirteen were received into the pale of the Church, and about one hundred on profession of faith, some of whom were men of hoary age, others in the prime of manhood, and some children. After the names were announced, they all stepped into the aisles, and amid the solemnity of the occasion received the following tender and pathetic welcome from their affectionate pastor:

My dear brethren and sisters in Christ, in the name of Christ and His Church, I bid you welcome to our fellowship and communion. You have already assumed the vows of the Christian, and received the seal of baptism. Your consecration is written upon the records of the Church, and we believe your names are recorded in the Lamb's Book of Life. We trust that you have all weighed the significance of this act; that you regard it as superior to any pledge that can be made in this world. It is no less than the wedding of the heart, before angels and men, to the Redeemer. As the bride gives herself away to the bridegroom, to love, to cherish and to honor him, in sickness and in health, in prosperity and in adversity, and through every change, forsaking all others to cleave only and ever to him, so the heart must give itself away to the Redeemer. This you profess to have done; and I trust that within the soul, you have brought forth everything for the altar—yourself, your family, your friends—your pleasures, your reputation, your property, your time, your talents, the entire vigor of your manhood, and that you have given up all claim to them. I counsel you as a minister of Christ, as a brother in Christ, to make the gift of yourself entire. Let it be a lamb without spot or blemish. Beware of reserving anything for self. Yield up every vestige of pride, and abandon every practice that you cannot bring into the immediate presence of your Master, and from which you may not often and joyfully glance to the face of your Redeemer. Your growth in the Christian life will depend largely upon the first weeks of that life. Form the habit of secret prayer. Take frequent counsel of your Bible, as the mariner does of his chart when off a rocky coast. Attend the prayer-meetings, not simply when it is perfectly convenient, but always, except when providentially detained. Make the duties of religion the rule of your life, and then [illegible] sympathy. A steady, fixed purpose is half a battle. Attend the public services of the sanctuary. Make it a principle; let it be a matter of conscience, and not of feeling only. We count feeling as childish and puerile in matters of business. Our union with Christ is the union of the covenant—is the union of spirit with spirit. Our obligations, therefore, are not dependent on frames of mind and feelings. Feeling in religion is given [illegible] as the alarm bell—as the torch to shine a li[ght] [illegible] pathway. When feeling stirs you to follow principle and duty, accept it. When it draws you away from activity and devotion, beware of it. Come, beloved, into the fulness of the freedom of Christ. Come with the morning dew of your new life. Come with a purpose that counts all things but loss for excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord. Come children and youth. Come fathers and mothers. Come husband and wife. Come ye all who have given your pledge, and who in inviting your prayers and labors with us, recognize the fellowship of Christians, that we have one Lord, one faith, one baptism. Strengthened by your hands we will go on with the work the Master has given us to do. The fields are white. Longing souls stand at the door. Yourselves saved, seek to save others. We believe you have hearts and hands for those outside the fold. Welcome, then to the Church of Christ. We come to our hearts. Together we will pray; together let us labor until the Master calls, and then, one by one we will go up where the angels who now sing their hallelujahs over this scene shall bear us to the throne of the Lamb and to the table that is spread for the redeemed. Brethren of the Church, let us receive this united band of recruits with a warm welcome. Bear them before the throne in prayer. Give them words of cheer in their life of faith. Let there be a cordon of Christian love about them, shielding them from temptation and cheering them for the service of the Master. And now beloved, the Lord bless thee and keep thee. The Lord make His face to shine upon thee and be gracious unto thee. The Lord lift up upon thee the light of His countenance and give thee peace, through Jesus Christ. Amen.

Memorial Services and Social Reunion at the Fifth-Avenue Baptist Church.

The Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, Forty-sixth-street, yesterday celebrated its thirtieth anniversary. Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., pastor, preached a memorial sermon in the morning, taking for his text, "Jehovah, thy memorial is to all generations." (Psalm cxxxv., verse 13.) All God's works, he said, were a memorial to Him; and it is right to keep up memorials. The generation which the church had lived during the last thirty years had been peculiarly marked, as a stage of immense development in all the departments of human growth, sacred and profane, at home and abroad—a time not exceeded in importance since Christ was on earth, and in which art, science, philosophy, geography, commerce and discovery, had made important strides. When that church was organized, Europe was in an unsettled state; ignorance prevailed; political freedom and public schools unknown; while in America the people were involved in a war on the North-east boundary question, and with Mexico on the Texas question, and California was as good as unknown. He knew of no place in Europe where civil liberty did not thrive better now than in 1841. On the very spot where the Inquisition burned the saints to ashes an American now taught a Sunday-school. In alluding to the great growth of the City, and social and public improvements generally, he said that we might see an immense change in the wielding of power, especially in the daily Press. Probably no city in the world preserved a more untrammeled, manly, lively, common-sense and able Press than New-York City. The religious world showed its improvements in its Sunday-schools, church architecture, Bible revision, &c. All these were the monuments which the generation had erected to Jehovah's name. During the generation 2,350 persons had been received into the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, including its constituent membership, of whom 686 still remained. The reverend doctor also referred to the fact that the church had but twice changed its location, and that it had had only two pastorates during the thirty years.

The afternoon services commenced at 2½, at the close of which Mr. CHARLES T. GOODWIN, senior deacon, addressed a few "words of welcome," especially to the aged then present in the new temple, and who thirty years ago belonged to the Church. He stated that of the deacons but three had gone to their long home. In conclusion, he recommended the young brethren to follow in the footsteps of their elders, who have shown them so worthy an example.

Rev. Dr. DOWLING followed in a short discourse; subject: "New-York Baptists in 1841 and 1871." Times, he said, are changed, and we with them. The pastorate had seen some dark seasons, but he believed the brightness had now come. He referred to the coincident that exactly thirty years ago the New-York Baptist Association effected an amalgamation of New-Jersey churches, which was since known as the East New-Jersey Baptist Association.

Rev. W. H. PENDLETON next spoke briefly about "Long Pastorates." Of the present pastor of that church, Dr. ARMITAGE, he said that he was beloved for his long career (twenty-three years) of general usefulness.

Rev. R. MCARTHUR said a few words on "Co-operation and Sympathy Among New-York Baptist Churches."

Rev. H. M. GALLAHER took for his subject "Our Baptist Future."

A free conference ensued, and at 7½ some interesting services celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the Fifth-avenue Baptist Sunday-school, when Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., PETER BALEN, Esq., and Hon. GEO. H. ANDREWS made a few remarks.

Memorial Fund Meeting at the Spring-Street Presbyterian Church.

A memorial fund meeting was held last evening at the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. AIKMAN's,) Rev. Drs. ADAMS, MURRAY and W. S. GILMAN delivered addresses. Dr. AIKMAN, in opening the meeting, said the object of this memorial fund was to commemorate the union of Presbyters after a separation of thirty years. This memorial was to be a tangible and visible one. It was proposed to raise $5,000,000, not to alleviate present wants, but to build churches, hospitals and similar institutions, as witnesses of the Union. Dr. ALEXANDER, after a few general remarks, said: I feel this is an auspicious evening. We are here assembled to build up a memorial to Christ. Patriarchs of old have ever and anon done this; on one occasion after crossing a river. On another, when their pride caused them to attempt to raise a tower that should reach to heaven. We do not propose to build one tower, nor do we, as they did, expect to succeed without the help of God. We propose to cover this land of ours with land-marks, that shall echo our Master's work. This cannot be accomplished without prayer and sacrifice. Let us therefore combine these as did Zaccheus and Cornelius of old.

Hon. Mr. GILMAN, Chairman of the Committee, stated that he was most happy to congratulate the meeting on the work being accomplished. Not only from the remotest regions of America had they received subscriptions, but also from Turkey, East China, the Sandwich Islands, and several other settlements in the Pacific. Individuals have subscribed sums ranging from a widow's two dollars to a brother's joint offering of $10,000. Surely with such items before us we cannot but think that God is causing this divine blessing to rest upon our church.

Dr. MURRAY said a movement which is bold enough to state that it requires $5,000,000 ought to have substantial reasons. I believe we have five reasons. First, act of obedience to the General Assembly; second, for the support of Presbyterianism; third, to put our church on a firm footing; fourth to build up the name of Presbytere in history, and fifth, example.

Dr. ADAMS said this fund was for the building of churches and to support its ministers. What is a church? It is a lodging for us while we are traveling through this world, an ark to protect us from the tempestuous waves, to guard us one and all from the devil, who, like a pilot off a harbor, is looking out for a heavy-freighted ship. Men must strike hands and join the ranks of those who are under general orders to accomplish a great and good thing.

The choir during the intervals between the addresses sang an anthem and several hymns very creditably.

Newsboys' Home—Addresses by Prominent Citizens.

Last evening the inmates of the Newsboys' Home to the number of about 170 assembled in the hall of the institution, at No. 49 Park-place, to listen to addresses from several members of the Board of Trustees. Mr. C. L. BRACE presided, and among those present were Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR, Mr. ISAAC BELL, Commissioner of Charities, Mr. HOWARD POTTER, Mr. C. C. WHITEHEAD, Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, and several gentlemen from the West.

The large number of 8,000 boys pass through the Home in the course of a year. The average time spent in the institution by each boy is one week, so that the imputation thrown out that they are made so comfortable that they will not go to the country is not true. The boys have the advantage of a good night school, and the great object of the trustees is to train them to be honest, industrious men. Although the average earnings of the boys is only fifty cents a day, they save in the aggregate $250 a month, which they deposit in the savings bank of the institution, and for which they are allowed interest at the rate of five per cent. Last year the Children's Aid Society sent out to the West 2,500 boys who were inmates of the institution. Mr. BRACE opened the meeting with prayer, after which several hymns were sung in a very creditable manner by the boys. Mr. BRACE next put several questions to the young lads in sacred history, which were answered satisfactorily. He then in a very impressive address pointed out the importance of their leading honest and Christian lives. He referred to a party of one hundred boys sent to the West last year by Mrs. ASTOR, and stated that a great proportion of them were with farmers, and that all, without exception, were a credit to the place which sent them out. On next Tuesday week another party will be sent to the West, and boys anxious to go must be able to show good recommendations [illegible]. The best recommendation they could have, would be to have something to their credit in the savings bank, as it would prove that they had habits of economy.

Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT advised the boys to leave the City and go to the West. He [illegible] make good use of their time in the night school, and concluded by offering a prize of $25 to the boy who would write the best hand on the 1st of January next, and even if they were not then in the institute, he would send to the boy who wrote the best letter to the Superintendent the sum specified.

Mr. HOWARD POTTER and Mr. WHITEHEAD also addressed the boys, after which the meeting adjourned.

Chapel of St. Augustine—Confirmation by Bishop Potter.

The Chapel of St. Augustine, Trinity Parish, No. 262 Bowery, was crowded to its utmost extent last evening, by an audience who attended to witness the conferring of the holy rite of confirmation on forty individuals, by Right Rev. Bishop POTTER. The following clergymen were in attendance: Rev. Mr. BEAUHIEN, the pastor of the church; Rev. Dr. DIX, Rev. Dr. SEYMOUR, Rev. Dr. MEYERS and Rev. Mr. MILLETT. Prayer having been recited by the Bishop, Rev. Mr. BEAUHIEN and Rev. Mr. SEYMOUR, all that were to be confirmed were placed standing in order before the Bishop. They numbered ten women, twenty-two girls, who were handsomely dressed in white, and eight boys. The Bishop then asked them whether, in the presence of God and the congregation, they were willing to renew the vows which were made for them by their sponsors, and all having answered in the affirmative, he placed his hands successively on the heads of each, reciting at the same time the usual prayer on such occasions. After the ceremony was over the Bishop made a short and appropriate address, specially directed to those confirmed, after which the congregation dispersed.

Rev. W. F. Butler and the Fifteenth Amendment Anniversary.

At Zion M. E. Church, (colored,) last evening, Rev. W. F. BUTLER preached the second of a series of discourses upon "Old Age." At the conclusion of the sermon Mr. BUTLER read a notice from the Veteran Guard, (a colored military organization,) calling upon the members to meet next Wednesday evening to complete their preparations for the celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment anniversary. Mr. BUTLER said that this organization was principally composed of members of his church, and that he, therefore, took a great interest in them. He had been appointed chaplain of the company, and, now that he had become a military man, he supposed he would have to wear a chapeau with a long feather, but the only weapon that he would wear would be the sword of Christ, which he meant in its figurative sense. He said that he was sorry that the colored people of his congregation did not manifest as much enthusiasm in the coming celebration as he would like to see, and as they showed last year. He hoped that they would enter into the demonstration with spirit, and said that he would be there in his military character, chapeau and all, and he wanted to see the celebration this year as much of a success as the last one.

City Missionary Anniversary.

The anniversary of the New-York City Sunday-School Missionary Society will be held at St. Paul's Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, this (Monday) evening. A. V. STOUT, Esq., President of the Society, will occupy the chair. Addresses will be delivered by distinguished speakers. A general invitation is extended to be present.

Meeting of the Society for the Exploration of Bible Lands.

The meeting last night at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, was largely attended. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Drs. Buddington, Howard, Washburn, Crosby and J. P. Thompson. The principal address was by Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON, whose interesting history of the recent discoveries in the Bible lands was listened to with marked attention. The progress made by the society was discussed, and a plan devised for the collection and distribution of funds for the furtherance of the objects of the society. A letter of sympathy and congratulation was read from the Archbishop of York.

THE UTOPIAN PHILOSOPHERS.

Regular Meeting of the Cosmopolitan Conference—Remarkable Suggestions for the Improvement of Society.

The Friends of Reform, as the members of the Cosmopolitan Conference style themselves, held another weekly public meeting yesterday afternoon, in the hall corner of Bleecker-street and the Bowery. Mr. C. O. WARD, President of the organization, occupied the chair. The first speaker was Mr. J. W. GREGORY, who acts as Secretary. Mr. GREGORY addressed the meeting, which was composed of some sixty or seventy remarkably practical gentlemen and ladies, on the question of "Cheap Provisions for the People." He endeavored to show that the use of so-called capital was not requisite in order to industry's flourishing, and went on to say that spade-culture should be substituted for the plow, holding that, if this were done, pauperism would cease to exist.

Mr. MORAN spoke in behalf of free trade, favored the use of machinery, and decidedly objected to going back to spade-culture.

Mr. WEST put forward a proposition that the Government should be required to take charge of all productive industries.

Mrs. SOMMERBY, one of the strong-minded ladies before referred to, remarked that she did not think the Government should be called upon to do any such thing.

Dr. LEWIS urged that they should bring before the Government an appeal to furnish good and cheap provisions at cost.

Dr. LAMBERT supported the Secretary's address. He asked the Secretary if he might be permitted to speak of eggs as meat, and received the reply that he had asked an "egg-straordinary" question. He alleged that hens always laid better eggs when fed on grasshoppers than on corn, whereupon the Secretary again became facetious, remarking that he had spoken of "clodhoppers," not grasshoppers' food.

Mr. BERRY held that it was the inherent right of every man to demand as a starting-point some of the land of the country.

Dr. LAMBERT asserted that there was plenty of labor to keep every man employed; the difficulty was that labor abounded more in one section than in another, and he suggested that the proper remedy for this would be the establishment of a Labor Bureau in every State.

Mr. BROWNING, Secretary of the National Labor Union, while admitting that he was connected with a monopoly, made some sensible remarks against monopolies.

Dr. LEWIS rose and offered a resolution to the effect that the United States Quartermaster should be asked to establish a store-house in every ward of this City for the sale of provisions in the same way as now supplied to the army and navy, adding only the actual cost of official services. This resolution the Chairman said would be dealt with by the council—whatever that might mean.

Several other gentlemen made spread-eagle speeches on all sorts of topics, after which the meeting was brought to a close. Dr. LEWIS is to address next Sunday's meeting, on "The Relation of Muscle and Brain to Freedom."

Naval Intelligence.

Late on Saturday afternoon it was reported at the Brooklyn Navy-yard that the United States ship *Ticonderoga*, third-rate, ten guns, now the flag-ship of Port-Admiral SILAS H. STRINGHAM, and lying off the Battery, had been ordered to go to the compass buoys in Lower Bay, and adjust her compasses "with extraordinary care." This order at this time is looked upon as being of peculiar significance, and as the preliminary step toward the sending of this vessel on some special and important mission. The *Ticonderoga* is a superior vessel, and was built at the Brooklyn Navy-yard in 1862. She was first put in commission on the 12th of May, 1863; after much active service during the rebellion she was sent to Europe, where she remained until a few months since, when she returned and for a time was laid up at Boston. A few weeks ago she was commissioned anew, and was sent to this port to relieve the United States ship *Narragansett*, which latter vessel has recently sailed for San Francisco direct. Many naval officers are of opinion that we are on the eve of some important movement in naval matters.

The United States ship *Shawmut*, Commander E. E. POTTER, will leave the Navy-yard Wednesday morning, and anchor off the Battery, where she will take in her ordnance stores, and then proceed to sea, on her official trial-trip, which will last seventy-two hours. On her return she will be surveyed by the new Board of Inspectors, and reported ready for her final orders. In the fitting out of this vessel the Department have ordered her to be supplied with the improved torpedo apparatus, which fact leads many to believe that she may be ordered to join the Asiatic Fleet, under Rear-Admiral JOHN RODGERS, whose squadron will probably, in a few weeks, form an expedition to take the initiatory steps to open Corea to commerce, and to demand satisfaction for the murder of the crew of the American schooner *General Sherman*, which ran ashore on the peninsula in August, 1866. Two of our naval vessels subsequently visited the locality, but were unable to obtain any satisfaction. The vessels to be employed will probably consist of the flag-ship *Colorado*, first-rate, forty-six guns; *Alaska*, third-rate, twelve guns; *Benecia*, third-rate, twelve guns, and *Palos*, fourth-rate, one gun, the latter being a tug which was sent out to join the squadron via the Suez Canal, and was the first United States naval vessel to pass through it. The *Colorado* was fitted with a torpedo apparatus before leaving here, and we believe the other vessels have also been supplied with the apparatus. The *Colorado* has two steam launches each armed with howitzers, and each of the other vessels have one each. The *Palos* would be able to tow a large boat squadron, and as most of the work anticipated would have to be accomplished by small boats and landing parties, Admiral RODGERS would have a large force at his disposal for this peculiar work. The torpedoes could be used with terrific effect among the water craft of the natives, and could be manipulated with a comparatively small force. Should the *Shawmut* sail next week, she would have ample time to join the Asiatic Squadron, and to participate in the expedition.

The *Ashuelot*, fourth-rate, six guns, and the *Monocacy*, fourth-rate, six guns, both paddle-wheel steamers of the class known as "double-enders," which are attached to the fleet, will probably be left to guard American interests at Japanese and Chinese ports during the absence of the expedition. Neither of these vessels are fit for active cruising duties.

Orders were received at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Saturday, for the United States store-ship *Relief*, Commander G. H. PERKINS, to be sent to Philadelphia in tow of the United States dispatch-boat *Catalpa*, and she will sail on Tuesday. It is believed that this order has been caused by the desire of the Philadelphians to be credited with sending their share of supplies to the suffering. As the Bostonians dispatched the *Worcester* and the New-Yorkers the *Supply*, the Navy Department have concluded at last to allow the *Relief* to be loaded with the contributions of the people of the City of Brotherly Love. She will probably occupy from forty to forty-five days in crossing the Atlantic.

Insane Pantomime in a Church.

An insane man, named CORNELIUS SULLIVAN, created a scene of excitement yesterday morning in the James-street Church, by suddenly leaping over the altar railing and gesticulating in a violent manner to the congregation. SULLIVAN was, with difficulty, removed from the church by the Police, and when brought before Justice HOGAN, was remanded for proper medical examination prior to his removal to the Asylum.

Stabbing Affray in West Hoboken.

About midnight on Saturday, PATRICK CUNNINGHAM and PATRICK COYNE encountered PATRICK EGAN and ANTHONY MCDONOUGH opposite a drinking saloon, in Weehawken. CUNNINGHAM was disposed to quarrel, and accosted MCDONOUGH and EGAN in a very offensive manner. The latter remonstrated with him for such unprovoked impudence, when, as alleged, CUNNINGHAM drew forth a large knife and stabbed MCDONOUGH in the abdomen. He then attacked EGAN, whom he stabbed in the left side, and only that the blade came in contact with one of his ribs, the physicians say, his wound would have caused death in a short time. Both men were conveyed to their homes, a short distance from the scene of the blood-letting, and had their wounds dressed by Drs. CONGDON and CHEHARD, of Hoboken. MCDONOUGH's condition yesterday afternoon was easier. EGAN's injuries excite no apprehension. CUNNINGHAM was arrested in his house last evening, at Weehawken, by Officers WRIGHT and HENRY, of the Hoboken Police, and lodged in the County Jail.

The Tragedy at Greenpoint.

GEORGE NEEP, the Greenpoint saloon-keeper, who shot and killed DENNIS MCCORMACK on Saturday evening, is still confined in the Seventh Precinct Station-house. WM. MEYERS and JAMES REED, companions of MCCORMACK at the time of the fatal affray, are also detained at the same place. NEEP, who is a native of Darmstadt, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, claims that he shot MCCORMACK in self-defense, believing his life to be in danger from the violent and lawless conduct of him and his companions. Dr. CREAMER will, today, hold a post-mortem examination on the body, and Coroner WHITE will afterward investigate the case.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

At a late hour on Saturday night JOHN DEVLIN, proprietor of a liquor store, at No. 477 Pearl-street, and HUGH MCGLOHN, his bartender, had a quarrel in the place, during which DEVLIN fired two shots from a revolver at MCGLOHN, neither of which took effect however. Capt. KENNEDY, of the Sixth Precinct, being in the vicinity entered the place and arrested DEVLIN as he was about to fire a third shot. MCGLOHN, who was intoxicated and refused to make a complaint. He was also arrested and both the men were locked up at the Franklin-street Police Station, and Justice HOGAN held them for trial yesterday.

The receipts at the German General Consulate in aid of the German relief fund during the past week amounted to $2,668 27, making, with the previous contributions, a total of $363,117 84. These receipts include $960 42 contributed by the German Society at New-Braunfels, Texas; $110 50 by the German Aid Society of Albany, fourth donation; $126 45 by the German Aid Society at Richmond, Va.; $65 by the Germans at Nashville, Tenn.; $453 by a German lodge in this City.

At an early hour yesterday morning, Officer HENDERSON, of the Fifteenth Precinct, noticed two men, who afterward gave the names of WALTER MARKER and JAMES WOODRUFF, loitering in a suspicious manner in Broadway, near the Stuyvesant Bank, corner of Astor-place. He arrested them, and when the prisoners were searched at the Station they were found in possession of burglars' tools, a coil of rope, a padlock and some other articles. They were retained for examination.

The receipts at the office of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, in aid of the destitute people of France, during the past week, amounted to $1,689, making, with the previous amounts, a total of $44,229 84. The latest receipts from French sources are: A remittance of $236 from Montgomery, Ala; the proceeds of a subscription raised by Mmes. HOUSEMAN, BERTHELOT and GUILEY among the ladies in that city, and $29 from Carryville, N. J.

The New-York Turnverein was, on Saturday evening, at the Turner Hall, in Orchard-street, engaged in a jollification known as a *Commers*, a feature of which was a burlesque auction sale, at which a number of antiquated articles identified with the origin of the Turnverein some twenty years ago, were disposed of to the highest bidders. The proceeds will go to the German relief fund.

JOHN O'NEILL, of No. 319 West Twenty-sixth-street, was robbed of a gold watch and chain, yesterday, at No. 102 Greene-street, by KATE NEWELL, one of the inmates. KATE was accordingly arrested, and when brought before Justice SHANDLEY, at Jefferson Market, she was remanded for trial.

WILLIAM STORY, aged thirty-four years, a painter, died at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, of injuries sustained a day or two ago by falling from the roof of the Catharine-street ferry-house, while painting at a height of thirty feet from the ground.

On and after today, the additional charge of ten cents per message, heretofore made by the Western Union Telegraph Company, will be abated on messages to be delivered in New-York City south of Fifty-ninth-street, and received at offices within the same limit for transmission to points beyond this City.

MARTIN COLLINS and JOHN GOLDEW were wrestling last evening in the hallway of No. 413 East Fourteenth-street, when some of the bystanders thrust a knife into the side of COLLINS, inflicting a slight wound. The injured man was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Last evening we had an alternation of snow and rain, which made it anything but pleasant out of doors. The congregations at the churches were small, and the streets were all but deserted by pedestrians at an unusually early hour.

BRIDGET MCGILL quarreled yesterday, at No. 263 Washington-street, with JOHN HALE, and cut him on the head. When arraigned before Justice HOGAN, BRIDGET was discharged, as JOHN omitted to appear against her.

Mrs. MARY ANN MENUS, aged seventy-five, died yesterday at No. 136 Tenth-avenue, from the effects of burns. The deceased lifted a tea-kettle from the stove on Friday, when her dress caught fire and burned her severely.

WILLIAM DURDEN assaulted HENRY KUPPER, of No. 331 East Tenth-street, on Saturday, with a cart-rung, and dealt him a severe blow on the head. Justice HOGAN held DURDEN for trial.

SARAH DOYLE stole $60 from the pocket of MARTIN FOLEY, a fellow tenant at No. 78 Mulberry-street, and when arraigned before Justice HOGAN she was fully committed.

Four sudden deaths were reported yesterday to the Coroners all from natural causes.

LONG ISLAND.

An action was brought by JOHN MENTZELL some time ago against the Long Island Railroad Company to recover damages for a trunk lost while being carried over their road. The trunk contained 125 pieces of old foreign silver coin, kept as heirlooms by Mr. MENTZELL and valued very highly by him. The Railroad Company put in their defense that they were not liable for coin shipped and for its safe keeping. The trunk was broken open and robbed of its contents while being transported over their road. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $125.

Rev. C. E. MILLER, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who is about to separate from his congregation at Whitestone, yesterday forenoon delivered a lecture on the rise and progress of Methodism in that village. In the evening, he preached his farewell sermon to a large congregation. Mr. MILLER has gained many friends since his ministration at this village, and the congregation, though regretting the separation, wish him every success in his new field of labor.

For the first time in forty years a jury trial was held at Shelter Island last week. The case was an action brought to recover the earnings of a boat sub-let to a third party. A verdict was given for the plaintiff at the trial before the Justice, but the defendant appealed to the County Court, and the Judge decided there was no cause for action. The case excited considerable interest on the Island.

The fourth lecture of the course of the Young Men's Christian Association of College Point was delivered by Hon. S. BRADFORD PRINCE, member of Assembly from Queens County, on Saturday evening. His subject was "Rienzi the Roman Tribune." There was a large and appreciative audience present, and all were highly pleased with the lecture.

The woods near Sayville, adjoining the Railroad Station, took fire, Saturday afternoon, from a locomotive, and before the flames could be subdued about twelve acres were burned over. The residents of the place had to use great exertions to keep the fire from spreading into the village. The flames were entirely subdued before nightfall.

EDWARD MULFORD, of Patchogue, who violently assaulted HENRY G. WOODS, at the South Side Hotel, in that village, was indicted at the Court of Special Sessions, Suffolk County, and held under $1,000 bail to appear at the next term.

STEPHEN B. FRENCH, of Suffolk County, has been appointed assignee on behalf of the creditors of WM. ADAMS, the President of Suffolk Bank, which lately failed, at Sag Harbor.

AUGUSTUS KNICKS, indicted for an assault with intent to kill, has been found guilty simply of an assault, and sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and be confined one month in the County Jail.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Sabbath exercises in connection with the session of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference being held at Morristown opened in the morning with a Conference love-feast, which was held in the lecture-room, and conducted by Rev. BARTHOLOMEW WEED. In the forenoon Bishop SIMPSON preached, and ordained the following young men deacons: John B. Brady, Henry Spellmeyer, A. H. Tuttle, T. R. Stratton, W. H. McCormack and George Miller. In the afternoon the ordination of the elders was preceded by a sermon by Rev. Dr. WILEY, of Cincinnati.

The past week was observed in the Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison, as one of missions. Several lectures were delivered on the subject by Rev. D. D. LOVE, D. D., editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate*, who preached the Gospel in Africa and South America, and by Rev. Messrs. S. L. BALDWIN and J. F. GRACEY, of the Chinese and Indian Missions respectively.

Yesterday morning JOHN LATOURETTE was arrested in Jersey City, on a charge of stealing a gold watch and various articles of jewelry, valued in all at $150, from JOHN LATTIN. He is held for examination today.

Bishop ODENHEIMER administered Confirmation to a goodly number in Grace Church, Newark, yesterday forenoon, and in Trinity Church, Newark, last evening.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 24.—American Securities opened and closed quiet and steady. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	2 P. M.
Consols for money	92⅛	92⅛
Consols for account	92⅛	92⅛
United States 5-20s, '62	92	92
United States 5-20s, '65, old	91¼	91¼
United States 5-20s, '67	90¾	90¾
United States 10-40s	89	89
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	110½	110½
Erie Railroad Shares	17¼	17¼
Atlantic and Great Western R. R. S.	35¼	37

FRANKFORT, March 25.—United States Five-Twenty Bonds are quoted at 96½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, March 25—11½ A. M.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 31s. ⅌ quarter for new. LINSEED-OIL, £32 ⅌ ton. COTTON—The market opened with a hardening tendency; Middling Uplands, 7¼d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, March 25—2 P. M.—PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. 6d. ⅌ tierce of 304 lbs. for Eastern prime Mess. LARD, 57s. ⅌ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, March 25—4 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed active and firmer at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 7¼d.@7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d.@7⅞d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, of which 4,000 were taken for export and speculation.

LIVERPOOL, March 25.—Arrived, steamers *Denmark*, from New-York March 11, with 2,546 bales of Cotton; *Ottawa*, from Baltimore March 10, with 715 bales Cotton; *Baltimore*, from Baltimore March 8, with 715 bales Cotton.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 25.—COTTON dull and nominally 12¾c.@14c. FLOUR quiet; Superfine Winter, $5 50@$5 60; Double Extra Winter, $6 25@$6 75. WHEAT heavy; soft Iowa Spring, $1 33@$1 34; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 60; No. 2 Red Winter held $1 55. CORN firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 51c. OATS firm; No. 2 Mixed, 52c., Mixed sacked, 55c.@56c. BARLEY active; No. 2 Spring, 86c.; choice, $1 20. RYE advancing; sales at 97c.@$1. WHISKY steady at 89c. TOBACCO firm. HEMP unchanged. BAGGING firm at 22c.@23c. PORK quiet at $20. BULK MEATS quiet; Shoulders, packed, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@10c. BACON—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.@11c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, canvassed, 15c. LARD—12c.@12½c. for Steam. HOGS lower at $5 75@$6 50. CATTLE steady at $3 25@$6 50. RECEIPTS—15,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—16,000 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, March 25.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT—No. 2 at $1 24¼, cash; $1 24¼ seller April; afternoon, quiet and unchanged. CORN dull and lower; No. 2 at 51c.@51½c., cash; 51½c., seller April; afternoon, dull at 51½c.@51¾c., cash and seller April. OATS dull and lower; No. 2 at 46c. RYE—No. 2 quiet at 86c. BARLEY firm and in fair demand; No. 2 at 75½c. HIGHWINES dull and easier at 86½c. PROVISIONS firmer, higher, and more active. MESS PORK, $19 87½@$20, cash; $20 37½ May. LARD, 11¾c.@11¾c., cash; 12c. May. LIVE HOGS steady and a shade firmer at $6@$6 75. CATTLE active at $4 55@$7 25. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs, 2,000 Cattle. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 71,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 Hogs, 2,600 head Cattle.

BALTIMORE, March 25.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 14⅝c.; gross receipts, 192 bales; sales, 375 bales; stock, 12,018 bales. FLOUR firm; low grades active; Howard-street Superfine, $5 62½@$6 12½; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 50@$9; City Mills Superfine, $5 75@$6 75; do. Extra, $6 75@$8 25; do. Family, $8 50@$11; Western Superfine, $5 75@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 25@$8 50. CLOVER-SEED nominally $7 25. WHEAT dull and weak; choice White, $2@$2 05; fair to prime, $1 50@$1 80; prime to choice Red, $1 75@$2; fair to good, $1 35@$1 65; other grades nominally unchanged. CORN—White Southern, 84c.@85c.; Yellow do., steady at 81c. OATS dull. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY firm; stock scarce; held at 93c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 25.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,500 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White Winter; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT steady; sales 750 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $1 57; 6,000 bushels extra White Michigan, on private terms; Amber Winter, $1 65. CORN dull, at 87c.@88c. OATS firm, at 63c. Other grains inactive. CORN-MEAL, $1 90 for bolted; $1 80 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $28@$29; Middlings, $30@$32 ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, 90c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 70c.; to Albany, 52c.; Mill-feed to Boston, $9; to New-York, $8; to Albany, $5 20 ⅌ ton.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 25.—COTTON steady and in moderate demand; Middling, 14¼c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN in good demand at full prices. No RYE offering. OATS firm and in fair demand; No. 2 at 54c.@55c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. MESS PORK—An advance asked, none established, quoted at $20 37½@$20 50. LARD firm and in fair demand; sales at 11¼c.@11½c. BULK MEATS buoyant and unsettled. SHOULDERS wanted at 7c., held at 7¼c.@7½c. BACON quiet and unchanged. TOBACCO firm and in fair demand. WHISKY quiet and weak at 88c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—COTTON firm and unchanged. BARK steady; No. 1 Quercitron at $31. FLOUR dull but steady; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $7@$7 50; other grades unchanged. WHEAT in light demand; Red Western, $1 68@$1 70; Amber, $1 70@$1 72. RYE unchanged. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS firm and unchanged. COFFEE and SUGAR unchanged. MOLASSES—Sales a cargo Cuba Muscovado at 37c. PROVISIONS, declining tendency. MESS PORK, $21 50. LARD, 12¼c.@12¾c. PETROLEUM in improved demand; Crude, 17½c.; Refined, 23¾c. WHISKY unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 25.—COTTON steady; fair demand; Middling, 14⅝c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 3,097 bales; gross, 3,367 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; stock, 276,213 bales. FLOUR dull and depressed; Superfine, $5 50; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra, $6 75. CORN firmer at 71c.@72c. PORK firm; Mess, $21 25. BACON, 8¾c. for Shoulders, 11c. for Sides; Clear Rib Sides scarce at 12c. HAMS, 15c.@16c. COFFEE, 14c.@15¼c. OATS, BRAN, HAY, LARD, SUGAR, MOLASSES and WHISKY unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 121¼; New-York sight, ½ premium. GOLD, 111.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 25.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged, with a local trade only. WHEAT firm; sales, 14,000 bushels. No. 2 Western at $1 48; 4,000 bushels. No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 45. CORN quiet; sales, 8 cars new at 72c. on the track. OATS neglected; nominally 60c. in store. RYE and PEAS neglected. SEEDS quiet; Timothy, $7@$7 25; Medium Clover, $7 25@$7 50; Peavine, $8 50@$8 75. BARLEY firm; no sales. PORK easy at $21 for heavy mess. LARD easy at 12¼c. HIGHWINES nominally 90c; small sales made yesterday at about 89c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 25.—FLOUR—Extra Spring dull at $5 75. WHEAT—No. 2 Milwaukee lower at $1 24¾@$1 24¾. OATS heavy; No. 2 at 54c. CORN steady; No. 2 Mixed at 60c. RYE dull; No. 1 at 80c. BARLEY dull; No. 2 Spring at 76c. PROVISIONS dull and nominal. Dressed HOGS nominal. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 25.—TOBACCO firmer; sales 219 hhds. Lugs at $5 50@$7 25; Low to Fine Leaf, $8 75@$24 50. COTTON quiet; Middling, 14c.@14¼c. FLOUR firm; supply light; Extra Family, $6. CORN, shelled, in store, at 65c. WHEAT, OATS and RYE quiet. PROVISIONS—Better feeling among holders, but prices are unchanged. LARD, 12c.@12c. WHISKY dull at 86c.

MEMPHIS, March 25.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14¼c.; receipts, 1,405 bales; shipments, 3,830 bales. FLOUR declining at $5 50@$6 850. CORN nominal at 70c. OATS dull at 63c. MESS PORK drooping at $24 50. LARD unchanged. BACON nominal; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Rib Sides, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. BULK MEATS dull and unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 25.—WHEAT—No sales reported. RYE steady; sales, 1 car State at $1 18. CORN quiet and dull; sales, 1 car Western Mixed at 85c. BARLEY dull; sales, 4,000 bushels Canada West on private terms; bag lots, two-rowed State, at 85c. OATS quiet.

TOLEDO, March 25.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and lower, No. 1 Red, $1 46; No. 2 at $1 42. CORN dull and lower; high Mixed 60½c.; low Mixed, 59c. OATS quiet and unchanged. Sales 5,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 25.—WHEAT declining; No. 1 Red at $1 45; No. 2 do. nominal at $1 40@$1 41. CORN declining at 65c. OATS steady at 57c. PETROLEUM—Crude quiet at $4 75@$4 80; Refined, 23c.

DETROIT, March 25.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand at lower rates; Extra, $1 58; No. 1 White, $1 52 bid; Amber, $1 46. CORN dull and nominal. OATS steady at 55½c. CLOVER-SEED lifeless; $5 50 bid; no sellers.

SAVANNAH, March 25.—COTTON firm; good demand; prices advanced; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 1,407 bales; sales, 1,400 bales; stock, 67,696 bales.

GALVESTON, March 25.—COTTON quiet; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 342 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 382 bales; coastwise, 200 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 58,674 bales.

MOBILE, March 25.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 38 bales; exports, to the Continent, 2,064 bales; coastwise, 24 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 65,359 bales.

NORFOLK, March 25.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 13c.; net receipts, 1,330 bales; exports, coastwise, 305 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 3,146 bales.

WILMINGTON, March 25.—COTTON more active; Middling, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 48 bales; sales, 75 bales; stock, 3,257 bales.

BOSTON, March 25.—COTTON firm; Middling, 15⅛c.@15¼c.; net receipts, 212 bales; gross, 1,735 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 12,000 bales.

AUGUSTA, March 25.—COTTON firm with a fair demand at 13⅝c., for Liverpool, for Middling; sales, 600 bales; receipts, 280 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 25.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 46c. ROSIN, $2 20 for Strained; $2 50 for No. 1. TAR, $1 85.

CHARLESTON, March 25.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 14c.@14¼c.; net receipts, 620 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 23,000 bales.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Thuringia	March 28	New-York	Liverpool
Nevada	March 29	New-York	Liverpool
Abyssinia	March 29	New-York	Liverpool
St. Laurent	March 29	New-York	Havre
Calabria	March 30	New-York	Liverpool
The Queen	April 1	New-York	Liverpool
City of Wash'n	April 1	New-York	Liverpool
Hermann	April 1	New-York	Bremen
Samaria	April 1	New-York	Liverpool
Columbia	April 1	New-York	Glasgow

FOR HAVANA, ETC.

Steamer	Date	From	To
City of Mexico	March 29	New-York	Vera Cruz
Hy. Chauncey	March 30	New-York	Aspinwall
Columbia	March 30	New-York	Havana

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 1 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 9 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 5:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—J. W. Cunningham, wife, two children and nurse, J. W. Post, wife, child and nurse, R. Curtis, wife and son, Mrs. M. Fearey, Miss C. Fearey, J. Gudorgahn and wife, J. Little, wife and child, L. W. Chase and wife, Henry Lehman and wife, Mrs. J. Collins and three children, Mrs. Mayfield, Mrs. Fourson, Mrs. Jones and two children, Mrs. Engel, Miss J. Reynolds, Miss Farrington, W. H. Fearey, W. A. Walker, Dr. R. D. Arnold, E. P. Rogers, H. P. Rogers, F. Monsalambert, Samuel Down, Wm. Hopper, R. Dugeon and two sons, A. Rosenbaum, L. Fourges, J. Lindermann, S. F. Ezekiel, E. Elberson, F. Dexter, E. Bosch, I. H. Mather, J. J. Rorer, A. Kahn, J. F. Gilson, G. L. Doane, Wm. Killaly, Wm. Perkins, E. Barnett, W. A. Felse, and 41 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:56	Sun sets......6:19	Moon sets..12:40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:22	Gov. Island..12:11	Hell Gate..1:56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, March 26.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Hermann, (N. G.,) Reichman, Bremen March 11 and Southampton 14th, with mdse. and 422 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Encountered strong westerly winds, with high seas, the entire passage.

Steam-ship Wilmington, Cole, Galveston March 18, and Key West 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. March 21, lat. 27 28, lon. 79 45, was boarded by a boat from whaling bark William & Henry, of Fairhaven, from Teneriffe, cruising.

Steam-ship Dorian, (Br.,) Young, Alexandria Feb. 2, Marseilles 28th, via Gibraltar March 6, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Samaria, (Br.,) Billinge, Liverpool March 7, and Queenstown 8th, via Boston 25th, with mdse. to Chas. G. Franklyn.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans March 18, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Has had pleasant weather up to Hatteras, and since strong northerly winds.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston March 23, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Achilles, Colburn, Baltimore, with coal to Jas. Hand.

Steam-ship Pelican, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Delaware and New-York Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah March 23, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Schr. Julia E. Gamage, Fischer, Rockland, for Boston.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Schr. Sarah Jane, (of Pictou,) Ferguson, Port-au-Platte 18 ds., via Grand Turk, T. I., 12 ds., with mdse. to Eggers & Heinlein—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales; left at Port-au-Platte brig Jas. Ratchford, for New-York in 3 ds.; left at Grand Turk, brig A. D. Whedon of Maitland, N. S., from Cornwallis, for Havana, 5 ds.; put in in distress repairing, having, Feb. 14, in lat. 29 20, lon. 65 20, experienced a gale from N. E., veering round to W. and N. W., lasting 4 ds.; shipped heavy seas, stove bulwarks, and filled the cabin with water, nearly drowning the captain's wife and daughter, carrying away fore-topsail, and sustaining other damage; bore away for Bermuda, but the wind changed, and had to put into Grand Turk for repairs; the consul ordered the cargo of potatoes to be sold for the benefit of the owners.

Schr. Gustie Wilson, (of Duxbury, Mass.,) Boyd, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Webb & Co.—vessel to Jonas Smith. March 24, 15 miles S. E. from Frederick's Island Light, passed a large 3-masted schr. of about 350 tons, sunk, with her spars floating alongside, attached by the rigging; appeared to have been run into, but could not get her name; 25th, 5 miles S. from light-ship, passed small fore-and-aft schr., sunk, but could not ascertain her name.

Schr. Rachel A. Edwards, (of Hartford,) Edwards, Plymouth, N. C., 7 ds., with lumber to Kellogg & Co. March 24, had a heavy gale from N. N. W., during which split mainsail and jib. The R. A. E. is bound to Fairhaven.

Schr. Waif, (of Brixham,) Deacon, Rio Grande do Sul Jan. 8, with wool and hides to Dowley, Corners & Co. Crossed the equator Feb. 2 in lon. 34 30, and since had light winds and calms; has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Adeline Townsend, Fenton, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to Cunard Steam-ship Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Alert, Reynolds, Baymore Keys, Florida, 8 ds., with lumber for Bridgeport.

Schr. Sarah Jane Vaughan, Vaughan, York River, Va., with wood to Jas. Spofford.

Schr. Edward Kidder, Baker, Portland, for Baltimore.

Schr. Adrian, Everett, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Ophir, Sweet, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Eliza Williams, Brown, Hyannis.
Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Mayo, Portland, Conn.
Schr. E. M. Smith, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Thomas Hull, Brown, Stonington.
Schr. Robert Smith, Roman, New-Haven.
Schr. Rebecca Knight, Peters, James River, Va.
Schr. Joseph Lord, Maxwell, Lewes, Del.
Schr. The Union, Lynch, Lewes, Del.
Schr. H. M. Simmons, Dewey, Virginia.
Schr. Belle R. Hull, Driscoll, Virginia.
Schr. H. C. Wilson, Matthews, Virginia.
Schr. A. Minor, Hill, Guilford.
Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, Stonington.
Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Hill, New-Haven.
Schr. David Nelson, Studwell, Portchester.
Schr. J. N. Seymour, Morton, New-Haven.
Schr. Two Sisters, Young, New-Haven.
Schr. T. H. Merriman, Tracy, Newcastle, Del.
Schr. J. & C. Merritt, Bray, York River, Va.
Schr. J. M. Baylis, Arnold, New-London.
Schr. Island Bell, Bearse, Vinalhaven.
Schr. John W. Bell, Hawkins, Taunton.
Schr. Onward, Sears, Frankfort.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, S. W., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 26.—Arr. steamer Alhambra, from Savannah; and Nereus, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 26.—The gale today prevented work on the steamer Falcon, which remains ashore. As the wind was blowing off the land no injury was done the steamer.

TIFFANY & CO.,
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